INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 283— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929 ONE ANNA

ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR PALESTINE.

UNABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH PROGRESSIVE GENTLEMEN.

Why Jhabwalla Parted Company With Comrades.

'TALKERS' PARTY'

Meerut Accused Send Greetings To T. U. Congress.

MEERUT, Nov. 29.

Jhabwalla continued his statement before the Special Magistrate when the hearing of the alleged conspiracy case was resumed to-day.

Jhabwalla further defined his theory and conception of independence. He declared he was a revolutionary just as he was non-violent and his intention all along had been to stop revolution taking place in the country. He pointed out that the Congress from the very beginning had been characterised by the British Government in India as a revolutionary body even when its aims were only to 'Indianised' some of the higher services. When the Congress creed was slightly changed under the Puritanic and the holy discipline of Mahatma Gandhi the demands of Indians were met by the Rowlatt Act and General Dyer's murderous assaults upon the Punjabis behind the hedged walls of Jallianwala Bagh. Indians did not resort to violence because of Indian civilisation, Indian culture, and truly Indian ideal of freedom and independence.

JHABWALLA AND THE MASSES.

Jhabwalla detailed a number of statistics to show "the miserable conditions of Indian masses". The income of Indian per head per year, he said, was only Rs. 44/- as compared with Rs. 300 of Englishman. He criticised the drain to England of "sixty crores of rupees per year for which England has made no compensation—not even the crumb of Dominion Status." India, he emphasised, demanded freedom, and by freedom he meant guarantee of stability.

STOOD FOR "GENTLE PROTEST".

Jhabwalla declared himself against class war; but if repression was caused from above he was bound to raise a gentle protest from below.

Asked if he was a Communist Jhabwalla replied he professed to be one in the sense that he belonged to the Parsi community. (Laughter). He was not a Communist which was equivalent to Leninism and development of Marxism. He, however, craved to share the gifts of God, intellectual, material and spiritual, with those who were deprived of them on lines of equality and justice. If Communism meant robbing Peter to pay Paul, grabbing of wealth looted from one by another, creating struggle between one individual and another and one class against another, capturing of organisations for self-aggrandisement, self-propitiation and self-advancement, if it meant cryptic communications between one man and another, securing money from different countries and using it for interests other than those it was intended he did not subscribe to such Communism.

"WOULD TAKE TO JUNGLE."

If such Communist state of affairs ever got hold of his country he would have no existence in such a State but would walk-out to a jungle and live there eating the fruits of trees and drinking the water of streams like the banished Duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It" who found sermon in stones, books in running brooks and good in everything.

"THE TALKERS' PARTY".

Asked about his alleged connection with the Workers and Peasants' Party, Jhabwalla explained that sometime in 1927 the idea arose in the minds of certain Bombay gentlemen who were perhaps clever in devising programmes for the future activities that some such Party should be started. It was called the Workers and Peasants' Party and Thengdi became its first President. He put his signature there because he believed in organisations of suffering working classes. There was no constitution, no rules, no regulations, the guiding factor being the unwritten mute, silent law of God namely that fallen masses must be lifted up. At the very first meeting the torrential flow and the combating tone of some members convinced him it would be a "Talkers' Party". (Laughter).

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

He had pointed out at a meeting that there was not a single peasant or peasant worker or such union and therefore the word "Peasants" attached to the party was an unhappy word. Later he began to feel his guiding principles were perhaps not acceptable to these advanced gentlemen and in the midst of general strike he found himself between the devil and deep sea. (Laughter). "Thinking that my policy was fossilised with advancing age and finding myself unable to keep pace with more strident and progressive gentlemen of Bombay I resigned from the Party."

WHAT N. M. JOSHI TOLD HIM.

Mr. N. M. Joshi had also told him that he (Jhabwalla) should take rest because 'No Budha would do now'. With the exception of one, Jhabwalla admitted his signature on the letters filed by the prosecution against him. His statement which has lasted for 16 hours till this evening will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

GREETINGS TO T. U. CONGRESS.

The majority of the accused in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case in conveying their greetings by wire to the All-India Trade Union Congress at Nagpur demand the repeal of anti-working class legislation and recommend effective plan of organisation and militant programme.

Accused B. N. Mukerji ex-Vice President of the Trade Union Congress in a separate message draws the attention of the Congress to the immediate possibility of forming an Indian Labour Party on the lines of the British Labour Party with certain variations to suit Indian conditions.

MRS. SHAFI TYABJI.

who presided over the Ladies Musical Conference held in Bombay on Friday.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

POSTPONED TO DEC. 20.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

With a view to enable intending visitors to take advantage of the Christmas concession granted by Indian Railway companies, the Lahore Congress Exhibition Committee has decided to postpone the date of the opening of the Exhibition to the 20th of December next. To encourage cottage industries the Exhibition Committee is prepared to grant several concessions such as free accommodation, grant of travelling allowances, etc.—A. P.

LALAJI'S BUST DESECRATED.

Muslims Suspected Of Outrage.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The bust of Lala Lajapatrai which was unveiled by Dr. Kichlew recently under the auspices of the Servants of the People Society on the banks of Ravi was desecrated and deformed this morning. It is alleged, by two Mahomedans. It is reported both were young men and came on cycles but before they could be apprehended by the people working in the Lajpatrai Nagar who chased them, the miscreants made good their escape. Details are awaited.—Free Press.

JAP. MINISTER COMMITS SUICIDE

Depressed By His Deceased Wife's Memory.

LONDON, November 29.

Tokio.—The country has been deprived of a diplomat most qualified to carry out Shide Hara's conciliatory policy to China by the death of Saburi, the Japanese Minister in China, who returned here to consult Government regarding the forthcoming negotiations with China. He shot himself at Hotel Miyanoshito on the third anniversary of the death of his wife over which he had been very much depressed.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT.'S REPORT ON NAVAL BUDGET

Terms Of Disarmament Negotiations.

LONDON, November 29.

Paris.—The report on the Naval budget for 1930 declares that at the present stage of international negotiations for disarmament, France cannot go below the tonnage fixed for her naval programme in 1922. It adds that France should maintain "inter alia" the following principles at the London Naval Conference, namely, inter-dependence of armaments, final decision to be taken at Geneva and refusal to consent to the abolition of submarines.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIERS FOR PALESTINE.

Two Regiments On Way To Port Said.

DETACHMENTS FROM MALTA ORDERED.

MALTA, November 29.

The First Northamptonshire Regiment and detachments of Staffordshire regiment and the Army Medical Service have left for Port Said on board the transport vessel "Dorsetshire" en route to Palestine.—Reuter.

Gibraltar Garrison To Be Increased.

GIBRALTAR, November 29.

It is officially announced that the Rock Garrison will be increased to two battalions in February when the Lincolnshire and North Staffordshire Regiments arrive.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND SINGAPORE BASE.

No Discussion Before 1930.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the Commons Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Baldwin that neither Egypt nor the Singapore Base would be discussed before 1930. He added that postponement would do neither national nor parliamentary damage.—Reuter.

GOVT. INDEMNITY BILL.

Commons Pass First Reading.

LONDON, November 29.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Government Indemnity Bill with the object of regularising the position under which seven Under-Secretaries are sitting in the House of Commons whereas by the old law the number should be limited to six. Each Under-Secretary is at present liable to penalty of £500 for every day he has sat and voted in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Selections By "Senex"

(SEE PAGE 9.)

AFGHAN MINISTER FOR LONDON.

Sardar Shahwali Khan Appointed.

LEAVES KABUL ON DEC. 2.

DELHI, Nov. 29.

Sardar Shahwali Khan, Afghan Minister-Designate in London leaves Kabul on December 2 for London. The Afghan Consul-General, Delhi, is receiving him a the Frontier. Sardar Shahwali will probably stay for a few days in Bombay before sailing.—A. P.

NAVAL C-IN-C.

Visits Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 29.

Vice-Admiral Thesiger, Naval Commander-In-Chief of East Indies Squadron, arrived at Trivandrum yesterday on board the flagship "Effingham." His Excellency paid a visit to the Maharani Regent and the Maharaja. A hockey match was played between the Nair Brigade and the Ship's teams. The Maharaja paid a return visit to His Excellency on board the ship this morning. Later the Dewan also went on board the ship. The Commander-in-Chief and staff were entertained at luncheon at the State Guest House.

The "Effingham" left this evening for Colombo.—A. P.

SOVIET PLANES BOMB CHINESE ARMY H. Q.

Report Of Appeal To League Denied.

JAPAN'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Chinese official source in London denies the report that the Chinese Government has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations as regards the dispute with the Soviet.—Reuter.

Tokio.—Interviewed after his visit to Mr. Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, to-day, the Chinese Minister Yongpaowang said that he sought Japan's aid in laying China's case in the Sino-Soviet disput before the League of Nations. It is understood that Mr. Shidehara advised against such a course, as Russia did not belong to the League of Nations.

SOVIET PLANES BOMB BUCHATU.

A Harbin messsage, dated 28th instant, says that 13 Soviet aeroplanes bombed the Chinese military headquarters at Buchatu.

SOVIET TROOPS WITHDREW.

Tokio.—A message from Harbin says that Soviet troops are reported to have withdrawn from the Chinese territory. Refugees from Buchatu report that Dalai Nor has been evacuated, though Soviet planes are still flying over the railway zone to prevent restoration of communications. It seems, therefore, that the recent Soviet thrust was primarily intended to put pressure on the Chinese to come to a settlement.—Reuter.

U. S GOVT. APPROACHES POWERS.

Plea For Discussing Concerted Action.

LONDON, November 29.

Washington.—The United States Government has formally approached the British, Japanese, French, Italian and German Governments with a view to determining what steps can be taken to avert a most serious situation arising in Manchuria. M. Stimson has instructed the American diplomatic representatives in the interested capitals to discuss the possible concerted action by the six Powers, and each Power is asked to make suggestions on the matter. It is understood that the United States Government has made no concrete proposal beyond drawing attention to the fact that both Russia and China are signatories to the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

THE RIVAL SKIPPERS.

Prof. Deodhar (left) who captains the Hindu XI in the first match of this year's Quadrangular Tournament against the Muslim XI skippered by Abdus Salaam (Right.)

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

(BY "SPECTATOR".)

To-day starts that great annual festival of sport, the Quadrangular Cricket Tourney. Bombay will be in cricket mood thus for ten days, and in trains and trams, in restaurants and in the roads, you will hear glowing descriptions of how Jai glanced that ball, how Kolah sent that drive, or how Hosie sent in that quite return, or Salaam arranged the field.

The other Presidencies do play cricket, and they have their Hobbses, Rams and the rest, but those that know, say, that, cricket outside Bombay has not so caught the fancy of all classes of society as in Bombay. Right from the 20-rupee hamal, nay, even sometimes the one pie beggar, to the big-bellied Shethia or the topied bureaucrat, follows the fortunes of the different teams with zeal and enthusiasm; and what is more, although the tournament is run on communal decisions, in cricket, there is little or nothing of that spirit, and you see a Muslim applauding the hefty hit of Naidu with the same enthusiasm as any Hindu.

BOTAWALA AND VAZIR ALI.

Coming to to-day's contest, if the apprehensions regarding Botawala and Vazir Ali entertained by the Moslem Selection Committee and by the public in general, including the Hindu team, prove to be true, with all due respect, to the rest, of the members of the Moslem team, on paper and on the season's forms, the Hindus will comparativley have an easy task before them. That great trundler, the representative of Ranor, has delighted the crowds in years past, with his jugglery of the ball, and his non-chalant and homely wielding of the willow. For who can forget that two years back, when Botawala left the batsmen guessing, as to whether the ball was coming east or west, and pitching short or near. Say what one might, at least on this side of India, barring S. M. Joshi, who is undoubtedly passed the prime of his life, and Jamshetji who many think is a back member. Botawala is the only bowler who is gifted to reach great heights. It is earnestly desired, that unless the doctor's agree and particularly advise their patient otherwise. Botawala will muster sufficient courage and enthusiasm to don flannels this morning. Vazir's case stands on a different footing. The... say, he cannot leave to run do... to Bombay, but it is earnestly... sired that the messages whi... flashing through the wi... bear some fruit. For whe... practice or without, ...

(Continued on...

ALL INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

Affiliation Of G. K. Union.

OPPOSITION FROM DEWAN CHAMANLAL.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The All-India Trade Union Congress Executive granted affiliation to Grini Kamgar Union which has a membership of 40,000 workers despite opposition from Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Shivrao.

COAL SITUATION.

A Ray Of Hope.

OWNERS TO CONFER WITH GOVT?

LONDON, Nov. 28.

There is still a ray of hope as regards the coal situation. It is learned that there were furher discussions to-day between the representatives of the coalowners and the Board of Trade. It is understood that the owners, while adhering to their views, are still prepared to discuss the questions with Government and give what assistance they can.—Reuter.

A JOINT MEETING.

LONDON, November 29.

Following further explanation... from the Board of Trade regar... ing the Government's marke... plan coal-owners and the C... Coal Committee held a join... ing at which negotiatio... resumed. As the whol... depends on the succes... tion of the marketin... situation is regarde... easier. Governme... its Bills ready f... ten days.—Reu...

Opium C...

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FO...

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

STOCKS & SHARES

Early Rise Followed By Heavy Selling Pressure.

ERRATIC SESSION.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Cotton mill shares opened rather quiet on absence of any recommendation in Mr. Hardy's report. This was a wrong impression as Mr. Hardy had to find . out the actual state of competition. The report is satisfactory and now it depends upon the Government of India what protection is given to the National Industry. However the report was construed bearish and was responsible for opening weakness. At this level there was steady covering with considerable demand for Tata Steel shares. It looked as if the market would rise rapidly but later on there was dramatic collapse in prices and all hopes of improvement found no support. The selling was general and most of the active shares registered a sharp decline in values. The selling was mostly of liquidation of speculative purchases. of course the selling wave has disturbed the general sentiment but the technical situation has improved somewhat. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 723, and improved to Rs. 726, but at this level selling pressure depressed prices to Rs 715 the lowest of the day. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 521 and advanced to Rs. 526 but closed easy at Rs. 512. Pearls opened at Rs. 312 and closed at Rs. 306. Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1217 and after improving to Rs. 1220 declined to Rs. 1208 and closed at Rs. 1210. There was extensive business in Tata Steel shares and a single bid of Defds was absorbed at Rs. 270 for 500 shares. Defds opened at Rs. 277 and firmed upto Rs. 283 but eased off to Rs. 263. Bombay Burma shares also ruled easy. There was large transfer business done to-day.

ACTIVE SHARE AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bombay Dveing 723. 25. 18. 15.
Century 296. 93, 92, 93-2.
Colaba 133-2.
Crescent 84-6.
Fazul 521. 25, 18, 20. 12.
Indore 370.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 456 55.
New Great 160.
Pearl 311. 12. 5. 6-14
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 387, 85.
Burma 758. 57. 58. 51, 52.
Hydro 1217, 20. 10. 11. 8. 10.
Tram 138.
Deff. 276-14. 83. 66. 72. 68.
Ord. 63. 62-12. 64-8. 61-10. 62. 61.
Bundi 15-14. 12.
Indian 255. 51-14.
Katni Ord. 191. 90. 91.
Alcock 312. 10. 6.

Cash business in the following shares was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 5|6. Kasturchand 8|14. Bharat Mill 75. Solapur 3115, 3100. Volkart Press 485. Sara Sirajgunj Rails 75. India Bank 97. 96|8. Imperial Bank 1342|8, 1340, new issues 328|12. Baroda Bank 76|8. Union Bank 3|4|6, 3|5|6. Central Bank 16|10. Andhra Ord. 703|12. Tata Hydro Pref. 1082|8, 1080. Defds. 107. New India Ince. 19|10. 19|14. Scindia 10|8, 10|10. Tata Steel Second Pref. 80|4. 79|8. Bombay Telephone 54. Burma New 273|12. B. B. Petrol 4|15|6. 4|15.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 342/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201. 715.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bury (200) nil 150.
Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
India 455.
0. 296-4.
133/12.
33-12.
512-8.
0.
Ord. 6-5-6.
131-4.
nil 60

Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 161/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218. 312/8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 130. 41/4.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3100.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100. 385.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 20, 2, 2 xd. 96-8.
Baroda 5500 0|3 xd. 76-8.
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1340.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 328-12.
Union 5|11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 252-8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y. 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 680.
Katni Ordy. 191-4.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 815.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Bhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 667-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 705.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 138/12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1218/12.
Tata Power 300 nil, 577-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/4.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 198, 6y 312-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 212/8
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 752-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-12.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 61.
Tata Iron Defd. 268-12.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Hydro B. 107.
Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Valley B. 8,108-12.
Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.
FERENCE SHARES
139.
8.
085.
60.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Liverpool Prices Advance 5 To 1 Point.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Yesterday, the New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets remained closed. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points. There was good demand for near months which ruled firm and closed at a rise of 5 points while January 1931 delivery closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 9.63 and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 5 points and Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 14.65d. Empire Cotton futures improved 8 to 12 points with January 9.12 and March 9.20d.

Messrs. Drenanan and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 28th November 1929.

Messrs. J. N. Springman and Co. "Market quiet, looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while. Entirely a question of sentiment."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 28th inst. (5-30 p.m.):—

"Have little view at presen put rather inclined to look for gradual sagging in values; favour summer months as a purchase around 9-1/4d."

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have received the following cable from the American Cotton crop service informing that the ginnings apparently indicate a crop no larger than last estimate which was 1,4600,000 Bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

	Opening	Closing
November		9.27 plus .06
December		9.25 plus .05
January	9.27	9.29 plus .05
February		9.30 plus .05
March	9.34	9.36 plus .04
April		9.37 plus .04
May	9.42	9.43 plus .03
June		9.43 plus .03
July	9.47	9.47 plus .03
August		9.47 plus .04
September		9.46 plus .03
October	9.44	9.45 plus .03
November		9.44 plus .02
January 1931		9.42 plus .01
Middling Spot		9.63 — .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov 28.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Scinde Fully Good	5.60
Scinde Fine	5.85
Scinde Superfine	6.10
Bengal Good	5.35
Bengal Fully Good	5.60
Bengal Fine	5.85
Oomra Good	6.55
Oomra Fully Good	6.85
Oomra Fine	7.15
Broach Fully Good	7.50
Broach Fine	7.75
Broach Superfine	8.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

November	14.02 plus .03
January	13.96 plus .05
March	14.16 plus .05
May	14.38 plus .05
July	14.58 plus .01
November	14.67 plus .02
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.63

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 28.

Silver—China Banks bought and sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-1|2
Forward	22-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 28.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-15|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 28.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-5|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	35.11
T T Milan on London	93.18
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	123.84
T T London on Prague	164.45

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The local market opened at Rs. 319/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 319/12 on buying influenced by bullish crop estimates of our cotton crop. However at this level there was some liquidation on option account and fears of tenders of Bengal and Oomra on Monday. The last day for excercising option rights on D./J. contracts of Bengal and Oomra is to-morrow. Liverpool oppening cables were steady but later advices were quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach	A.-M.	319	0 0
Oomra	D.-J.	271	8 0
Oomra	Mar.	278	0 0
Oomra	May	284	0 0
Bengal	D.-J.	215	4 0
Bengal	Mar.	223	8 0
Bengal	May	229	8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 28-11-29	5573000
„ Yesterday 28-11-29	——
Exports to date 28-11-29	2837000
Stock at Ports 22-11-29	2496000
„ Interior Towns do.	1441000
„ Liverpool 22-11-29	732000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5528000
Quantity in Sight do.	9136000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5244000
	1928-29
Receipts to date 28-11-29	5675000
„ Yesterday 28-11-29	45000
Exports to date 28-11-29	3522000
Stocks at Ports 22-11-29	2223000
„ Interior Towns do.	1153000
„ Liverpool 22-11-29	647000
Visible Supply 22-11-29	5311000
Quantity in Sight do.	8146000
Quantity out of Sight 22-11-29	5087000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

(Ex-Godown.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 122|- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|7; lowest Rs. 50|0|6; closing Rs.. 50|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 52|7|6; lowest Rs. 52|3|6; closing Rs. 52|6|6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,512
Linseed	1,230
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	85
Gingellyseeds	308
Poppyseeds	70
Groundnuts	17,784
Castorseeds	1,297
Rice	22,515
Myrabollams	1,394
Cottonseeds	17,805
Gram	798
Joowar	1,550
Barley	660
Bajree	3,567
	Tons.
Coal	1,756

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Rathi & Co. Pachora 266
100 Arjan Khimji Pachora 266
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Aligarh 224
200 Currimbhai Tirupur 372
100 Do. Do. 373
200 Do. Sangli 318
100 Finlay Mill Chokodi Road 315
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegoan 236
100 Gokuldas Dossa Nagar 215
100 Do. Harda 236
100 Aboobaqar & Co. Kasganj 220
200 Kotak & Co. Yeotmal 272

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bengal	228	224	219	213
Sind	233	229	224	218
Punjab	228	224	219	213
Rajputana	228	224	219	213
Oomra No. 3	279	274	296	
C. P. No. 1	294	289	284	
C. P. No. 2	286	281	276	

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Bengal 216 D./J.
Bengal 224 March.
Broach 319 A./M.
Oomra 272 D./J.
Oomra 278 March.

BULLION.

—:o:—

SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 29.

London Ready	22|9.
London Forward	22|12.
China Opening 2|2|13, Closing 2|2|14.	
American Cent	49|8.
Ready	51|8.
Magsar Opening	51|7½
Closing	51|7
Posh Opening	51|7
Closing	51|6
Teji Mandi	
Magsar Highest	-|9|-
Posh	Rs. 1|1|0.

GOLD.

Ready	21|9|3
Magsar	21|8|9
Posh	21|8|3
N. City	21|11|0.
N. Manor	21|10|6.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 3/4 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 15/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 28th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 3/4 28th inst.
London/Italy 93.15 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 27th inst £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 9/16 27th inst. 22 1/2 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 3/4 27th inst. 22 5/8 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 27th inst. 49 5/8 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 4 27/32 per cent. 27th inst. 4 25/32 per cent. 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 4 7/8 per cent 27th inst. 4 3/4 per cent 28th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Maney:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos 5 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China Banks bought and sold. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 76/14.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/12.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-10

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14-6. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101-2-0.

Tone of market:—Quiet and dull.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Cargoes 44|6 Dec S'ment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63lb Cargoes 44|9 Nov-Dec S'ment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 48|6 Dec-Jan. S'ment. Quoted.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Linseed And Castorseed Absence Of Demand.

GROUNDNUTS STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

To-day in the produce market rather quieter conditions prevailed bed owing to marked absence of demand. The November shipment being over buyers were holding aloof and prices assumed a sagging tendency. Of course there is no change in the technical situation, but urgent demand being satisfied the market shows somewhat quiet tone. Linseed spot prices have declined annas two and forward session is quiet with no buyer. Castorseed market prices reached about annas seven with a small business. Groundnuts market is stead, but the local stocks are very low.

Latest news received by to-day's mail regarding Argentine Linseed Mr. Broomhal writes as under on the 13th November:—

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

The market developed a firm tone in the early part of the week under report, and prices advanced, but towards the finish there was a reaction and the whole of the initial gain was lost, so that on balance parcels of Plate seed are quoted mostly 2/6 per ton lower, the October/November position being exceptionally 2/6 per ton hibher. Indian parcels are unchanged for Calcutta seed and 5/- per ton higher for Bombay. On some days Indian met with a fair inquiry, both in this country and on the Continent, but Plate seed has received scant attention from buyers, except some near at hand parcels for Holland, which were in demand. Business has been put through in parcels of Bold Bombay afloat to Antwarp at £23 12/6 and £23 15/-, and November shipment at £23 10/-, whilst Rotterdam paid £23 12/6 per ton for October-November shipment. Calcutta seed about due at Hull sold at £23 5/- and River Plate, January clearance for Hull at £19 17/6 and £19 16/3 per ton.

Argentine markets have been steady or firm for old crop seed, final quotations being 2/6 to 3/- per ton higher on the week: new crop quotations, however, are 5/3 to 7/- per ton lower. North American markets rallied strongly at the finish, closing 1-1/2c per bushel lower to 3/4c per bushel higher on the week.

The continued absence of any European demand for Argentine seed appears to be having a gradual, but, none the less effective influence on the course of values. It is true they have declined much this week, but taken over a period prices show quite a fair decline from the top. That the higher level of values which has been ruling in recent months has left its trace on the world's consumption is strikingly illustrated by the shipments during the three months, August 1st to October 31st, during which time the combined shipment from Argentine and India amounted to only 223,000 tons. Even if we allow that probably some 50,000 tons of European seed have been consumed, the fact remains that the shipment during the period cited are smaller, and in some cases appreciably smaller, than in any similar period of recent years. The following statement shows the total shipment from India and Argentina during the period August 1st 1929 to October 31st, 1929, contrasted with the shipments in the same period of the five preceding years.

Argentine and Indian (combined) shipments in the period August 1st to October 31st for the years mentioned (in thousands of tons):—

1929	1928	1928	1926	1925	1924
223	538	493	359	468	33

Of the 223,000 tons for the quarter just ended. America took 103,000, leaving 120,000 for Europe, to which later we can add 50,000 tons, the estimated purchases of European seed making 170,000 tons, representing an average weekly shipment of only 13,000 tons. Making allowance for the variation in passage supplies, the consumption during the quarter works out at around 19,000 tons a week, equalling 1,100,000 tons per year.

The Argentine shipment this week is again small, and nearly all is for the United States. India, however, has shipped a large quantity for the time of year and there is no doubt whatever that the present big shipments from that quarter would not have been made had prices not advanced, for the Indian grower is a most unwilling seller when prices are not to his liking. Indeed, the present rate of shipments leads one to the belief that supplies in that country are larger than generally supposed.

The new Argentine crop is making satisfactory progress in generally favourable weather. Yesterday temperatures were below normal, but there was no frost of any importance, so that no harm can have been done to the crop. Respecting the acreage, the "Times of Argentina," Of September 23rd, comments as follows: "With regard to late sowing, we honestly think that every chance will be taken to increase late sowing of Linseed, after the splendid rains of last week. It has been clearly shown that every year the Linseed sowing in the South has increased considerably, in fact Bahia Blanca shows respectable increases or exports every year. With the very profitable prices quoted at present for Linseed, it will surely be a temptation for any grower to sow Linseed, and this opportunity might easily be taken advantage of by agriculturists in the South. It is not at all uncommon to sow in September in that part of the country." Indian news leaves something to be desired, as in the United Provinces the weather is droughty, and this may restrict sowings.

LATEST ARGENTINE GOVT. ESTIMATE.

Estimated Linseed 53,12,865 acres Area for 1929/30.

Same period last 71,66,190 acres.

Year (1928/29.)

Expected Yield.

Private estimates from 14-1/2 to 15-1/2 lac tons against 21 lac tons last year.

BROOMHALL'S ESTIMATE OF WORYD'S WHEAT CROP.

(In quarters of 480 lbs. 000 omitted).

Northern Hemisphere—Europe:	1929	1928	1927
Austria	1,400	1,510	1,500
Belgium	1,600	2,220	2,030
Bulgaria	4,300	6,340	5,920
Czechoslovakia	6,000	6,030	5,050
Denmark	1,100	1,250	1,180
Estonia	100	130	130
Finland	110	125	130
France	46,000	35,210	34,000
Germany	14,500	17,700	15,100
Gt. Britain & Ireland	6,100	6,370	7,000
Greece	2,100	1,960	1,620
Holland	700	920	770
Hungary	8,700	12,400	9,620
Italy	32,200	28,600	24,500
Jugoslavia	10,000	12,050	7,070
Latvia	320	320	330
Lithuania	350	910	660
Norway	80	80	70
Poland	7,500	7,400	6,780
Portugal	1,400	820	1,430
Rumania	11,500	14,440	12,100
Spain	17,400	15,330	18,100
Sweden	2,400	2,440	2,020
Switzerland	700	750	710
Total	*177,060	*175,305	158,320
Northern Hemisphere--Ex-Europe:			
Algeria	3,100	3,790	3,540
Canada	36,700	66,700	59,900
Egypt	5,000	4,660	5,300
British India	39,200	36,200	41,800
Japan	3,900	3,850	3,660
Korea	1,000	1,070	1,130
Morocco	3,000	3,090	3,100
Tunis	1,300	1,510	1,030
U. S. A.	99,000	112,840	109,810
Southern Hemisphere:			
Argentina	192,200	233,710	229,470
Australia	29,500	38,420	29,900
New Zealand	12,500	20,500	14,600
Chile			
Mexico			
Uruguay			
Union of South Africa			
World Crop			

(Continued on Page 15.)

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
			10,954
30 Nov.	Morea ..		16,068
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		10,602
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 „	Rajputana*		16,650
25 „	Ranchi ..		20,347
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 „	Morea ..		10,946
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£103	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
13th Dec. ..	Dumala	—	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr ..	Dumana	—	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	—	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
2nd Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
4th Dec.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.	
6th Dec.	Vasna ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.	
20th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5076	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maidan	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas. and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fiscula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor General of Portuguese-India.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY & NAVAL TAILORS & GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, Bombay.
Branch at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Lats from Rs. A.	Sewing charges materials being supplied by the Customer from Rs. A
Full Dress Suit —	95 0	45 0
Semi Dress Suit —	70 0	35 0
Navy Blue Serge Suit	40 0	20 0
Grey Cashmere Suit..	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit.	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit — —	39 0	12 8
English Linen Suit —	30	12 8
Palm Beach Suit —	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer —	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer —	24 0	18 0
Poplin Suit — —	20 0	10 0
English Tussore Suit.	15 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	5 0
Office Suit — —	10 0	6 0
Office Trousers —	3 8	1 8
White Office Shirts..	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis, Road. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, VII, of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
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Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
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INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/-, per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
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That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
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THEREFORE
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IT WILL PAY YOU
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For Particulars apply to:—
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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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FOR OUR
POONA READERS

Morning Edition
OF
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to be delivered at 8 A.M.

Special Motor Service

Arrangements have been made to despatch by special Motor Service the morning Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" to Poona every day at 3 a. m. from Bombay.

Copies of "The Chronicle" will thus be available in Poona at about 8 a. m. every day.

The Morning Edition will contain all LATEST NEWS, COMMERCIAL and SHARE MARKET REPORTS, RACE NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, etc., etc.

Every reader in Poona will get the day's latest and most important news every morning about the same time as a reader in Bombay.

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Sole Agents
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"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

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Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

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Terms :—CASH with order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED Up-country Agents to supply Indian Topical News Photos. Liberal terms. Apply to Standard Photo Bureau. P. O. Box No. 927, Bombay.
A R30-11

CLERKS WANTED—Applicants with previous experience in Drawing Office and Engineering Works preferred. Apply giving age, caste, qualifications and minimum salary required to Box No. 2399 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33185

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A smart competent English PROOF READER for a Newspaper Press. Apply stating experience to Box No. 2398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2032

WANTED immediately for Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Nagpur, Delhi, etc., managers, cashiers and clerks experienced in forward and ready business of cotton, wheat and seed. Apply to Prakashji Sundersingh & Co., Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, with one anna stamp for reply stating salary required. Security will be required from cashiers and Managers.
A 2037

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.

Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator Certificates of Competency are granted by the Drector-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India, after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to—THE PRINCIPAL BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books 1930. Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books. KING & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T R2033

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID SHARE TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 501, dated 25-10-1921 for Share No. 2248 of the Khatau Makanji S. and W. Co. Ltd. in the name of Mr. Ebrahim Mahmedalli Bakriwalla has been lost or mislaid. A duplicate receipt will be issued after a fortnight.
PB 33176

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Second Hand Three Belt CALENDAR MACHINE. Must be in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 2392, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2022

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 13-12-0 (Rupees Thirteen and Annas Twelve only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th June, 1929, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1929, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 23rd day of November, 1929. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1929, to MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1929.
33179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLICITY SALE of SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to faster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT to all parties howsoever small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, The INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi Bombay 11
33166

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 3712 in respect of 35 Preference Shares Nos. 158366 to 158375 and 2248 to 2272 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai BHIKHIBAI GOVIND, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 30th November, 1929.
R2138

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very valuable BUNGALOW with large compound and garden situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. For particulars please apply by letter to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Central Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Only bona-fide purchasers should apply.

LITTLE & CO.
33169

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1/1/1930 to 31/12/1930 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1-0 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1929.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one Hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserved the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
29th November, 1929.
33187

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Milk fresh, pure and unadulterated, (b) Bread horse, Bread ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits dog, (c) Beef, Mutton, etc., and (d) Miscellaneous Bazaar Articles will be received up to 1 p.m (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla, Bombay,
Dated 27th November, 1929.
33168

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, widow of Tulsidas Kooverji, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client MR. CHHAGANLAL JUTHABHAI GHANDHY.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Laburnum Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and standing on Plot No. 63 of Gamdevi Estate containing by admeasurement 757 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. New Survey No. 7316, Cadastral Survey No. 489 Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2894 and Street No. 16 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North-East by Laburnum Road on or towards the South-East by Plot No. 120 of the Estate leased to Kashinath Dinanath Khote, on or towards the South-West by land of Board laid out as a Service Passage and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 64 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Merwanji Eduiji Davar and Others and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 28th day of November 1929.

RELE and CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33178

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SOBAN SHANKAR BALARAM alias S. S. BALARAM, of Karachi, Ahir Hindu Inhabitant, a Milk Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) MEGHASHANKAR BALARAM, a Merchant, (2) HIRALAL GOPAL, a Merchant, both of Karachi, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Karachi, (3) SHIVRAM DALAYA, a Merchant, (4) BIHARILAL SHANKAR, a Civil Engineer, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dadar and Kolaba, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (5) NATHMAL RUPCHAND, a Shroff, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Poona City, all Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary.
And Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.
The 26th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
33184

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I. C. No. 19 of 1929.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the PRESIDENCY MILLS COY. LTD., having its registered office at Bombay at the Mill premises at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

Bai TARABAI wife of Kantilal Mathuradas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort, ... Petitioner.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 26th day of December, 1929, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims in person or by their attorneys at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.
Dated the 28th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
33181

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VALLABHDAS KANJI PURSHOTTAM, of Jam Khambhalia, in the Jamnagar State, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Jam Khambhalia, aforesaid ..... Deceased.

PRAGJI MANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Lalji Dayal, Piece-goods Merchants, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary
& Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 20th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33183

SUGAR VERY CHEAP

Icing Sugar at Rs. 17. Big Crystals at Rs. 13. Small Grains Crystals at Rs. 10-12, Castor at Rs. 11-8, packed all in 82 lbs patent bags, white suggar No. 1 quality at Rs. 9-8 for 82 lbs. Ask for free samples with one anna stmap to S. SINGHA, 111, Radhabazaar, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHA KARA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Carpenter, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

Bai PURI, widow of Kesha Kara, of Jamnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.
27th day of November, 1929.
Messrs. VAIDYA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33186

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji and on or towards the South by properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under "C" Ward Nos. 435 to 444 and now under Nos 435-436-437-438-439-440-441 to 44 and formerly under Street Nos 189-205, 1 to 9 and now under Nos. 3F5C, 391, 381A, 381B, 2, 381C, 381E, 381, 381D and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and at the date of the mortgage in the occupation or possession of the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas the Receivers appointed in High Court Suit No. 3624 of 1925.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Rs. 50,000

KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.
Secure Rs. 50,000 with
ONE RUPEE.
and
HELP THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IDEAL WIDOWS' HOME AT HARDWAR.
On the lines suggested by Pt. M. M. MALAVIYA.
Buy Competition Ticket for Re. 1.
Secretary,
LAXMI BALLOT, DELHI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN MATCHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. ABDOOLALI EBRAHIM Matches Manufacturers of Nagdevi Street, Bombay, that it has come to our clients knowledge that some designing person or persons are going to up-country Merchants, trading in Matches and representing themselves to be our clients Agents are taking advances from such Merchants on the pretext of securing orders in the name of our clients firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. The Public are therefore hereby warned against advancing any moneys to or placing any orders or in any way dealing with any such person or persons on behalf of our clients said firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. Our clients have no Agent or Agents up-country for canvassing orders for Matches on their behalf except the "Frontier Match Agency" who are our clients' selling agents in the Punjab, who also have no authority to take any advance of moneys on behalf of our clients. If in spite of this warning any one deals with any person or persons pretending to be our clients Agent or Agents he will do so at his own risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same. Customers who are anxious to buy our clients' goods are requested to correspond direct with our clients.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1929.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdoolali Ebrahim.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NAROTUM WADY (ALSO KNOWN AS NAROTUM NARANDAS WADY) AT KALBADEVI. ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., attorneys for Mr. Haridas Dhunji Mulji and Bai Hirabai his wife, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Narandas Vallabhdas, Haridas, anias Haribhai Vallabhdas, Karsondas Vallabhdas, Virji Vallabhdas and Ranjitbhai Narandas the last two minors the former by his next friend Haridas Vallabhdas (his brother) and the latter by his next friend Narandas Vallabhdas (his father), the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage an further charges dated the 22nd day of July 1927 and the 22nd day of October, 1928 respectively and made between the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and others of the First and Second parts and the said Haridas Dhunji Mulji and his wife Bai Hirabai of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auctions on MONDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the houses and several rangis or chawls and the buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the East side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3175 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral No. 863 Bhuleshwar Division and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 258, 412, 412, New Nos. 1326, 2296, 2297, Old Survey Nos. 20-33-33 and New Survey Nos. 1681, 1681, 1681 and bounded on or towards the East by properties of Gordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji and Jivan Naranji and on or towards the South by properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under "C" Ward Nos. 435 to 444 and now under Nos 435-436-437-438-439-440-441 to 44 and formerly under Street Nos 189-205, 1 to 9 and now under Nos. 3F5C, 391, 381A, 381B, 2, 381C, 381E, 381, 381D and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and at the date of the mortgage in the occupation or possession of the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas the Receivers appointed in High Court Suit No. 3624 of 1925.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

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DHOBI TALAO

The Most Original Radio Comedy ever produced!

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"NO CONTROL"

THIS WEEK

You will Simply roar with laughter when you See it! A decidedly novel way to make a horse win a big race! Featuring

HARRISON FORD and PHYLLIS HAVER

A Circus—A Fair—and a Race Track all thrown together into a melting pot of hilarious fun and riotous laughter.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.) THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

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TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.

The Unusual in Motion Picture Serial Plays!

Mastermind Mystery ever conceived

Amazing Adventures: All in one
Heart-tearing Thrills: Picture.
Most Dangerous Stunts:

"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"

It never happened before. The Six Hollywood Stars in rivalry in one.

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The Story starts off in Chinatown at the home of Lee Chang who is a big power in Chinatown and revolves around a secret piece of Jade containing valuable information.

NOTABLE FEATURE. Ambitious Francis Ford conceived a Mastermind Mystery but could not be delivered. A special representative of Madon Theatres Ltd. was summoned to help. He sailed twice to Hollywood and after years of hard labours, extravagant expenses and unbending courage, This Mastermind Mystery was produced for your Hazardous.

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SEE IT TO-DAY
FIRST INSTALMENT
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Remember this is the First and last Serial produced featuring Six of the most Popular Stars.

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THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
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Also A LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

BIGGER & BETTER THAN BEFORE

SEE
OUR SEVEN LATEST FEATURE SENSATIONS

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7 CIRCUS SIDE SHOWS Etc.
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BE CHEERFUL!

Location Gwalia Tank.
Entrance:-Anns. 2 only. Other Shows Extra.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

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TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

Young India Picture Corpn.'s
SUPERFINE PRODUCTION

The Magic City

Featuring

Mr. BOSE

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Miss MUMTAZ

You will see one man playing the hero and the villain at one and the same time—Some wonderful photographic marvels.

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4 SHOWS DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

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THE CAPITOL

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NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

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SATURDAY 30-11-29 AT 8-30 P. M.

New Drama — New Drama

"MANAPAMAN"

Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.

SUNDAY 1-12-29 at 3 P. M.

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Arjun—SURESH BABOO Saubhadra—Mrs. HIRABAI,
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"THE LOVERS."

Commencing from SATURDAY, 30th November, 1929.

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YOUNG ASCETIC

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THE GAY DEFENDER

He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
AS THE IMMORTAL D'ARTAGNAN
In his First Talking Picture:—

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BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT.

No Exemption Wanted.

PETITION TO VICEROY.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has addressed a petition to the Viceroy against exempting the Dawoodi Borah community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act. In the course of his petition, Mr. Karimbhoy says:—

Your Excellency's petitioner is addressing this representation to Your Excellency on behalf of himself and many other enlightened members of the Dawoodi Borah community, who feel themselves strongly aggrieved by the provision in the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923, contained in Clause 13, under which the power is vested in Local Government to exempt the Wakfs of particular communities from the provisions of the Act; and by which the Dawoodi Borah community was exempted by the Government of Bombay for a period of three years from the 19th August, 1926.

DESPOTIC POWERS.

The said exemption has caused very grave hardships and injury to the Dawoodi Borah community which are set out below: such exemption is wholly against the interests of the community; it has placed unheard of despotic powers in the hands of the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Borahs, enabling him to appropriate and use at his will religious encowments and other charitable and public funds without rendering accounts of any kind whatsoever, the exemption is not desired by the majority of the members of the community, but they are held in fear by the despotic powers wielded by the Mullaji Saheb and the threat of excommunication which hangs over the heads of those who would oppose his wishes; and, in any case, the principle of exemption is opposed to public policy and being highly dangerous to the public interest, apart from the consideration of the interests of any particular community, should not have been accepted by the Government or the Legislature and, in all probability, would not have been passed had the matter been properly considered, instead of having been inserted, as was the case, at the eleventh hour, without adequate discussion.

Both before and after exemption was granted, very strong representations were made to the Government of Bombay protesting against such exemption of the Borah community as being wholly against its interests and contrary to justice. Reasoned representations were made to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay, and his Ministers, but without avail, except that the period of exemption was limited to three years as the end of which time the matter was to be reconsidered.

"UNDER CONSIDERATION."

This period has recently expired (on the 19th August, 1929) without any announcement on the subject having been made by the Government of Bombay and the members of the community are left in doubt and anxiety as to whether the exemption is still in force, or whether the Government intend to extend the period for a further term, or perhaps indefinitely. An influential deputation of the enlightened members of the community, who recently waited on the Hon. Minister for Education, in charge of the subject, failed to secure a definite reply but were informed that the matter is still under the consideration of Government. This has caused the gravest apprehension among the members of the community, who fear that the Government may again continue the exemption and thus enable the laji Saheb and his advisers to continue the practice of using Wakf and other charitable funds as they please and administering them secretly without rendering accounts to the community of their stewardship.

Your petitioner desires to represent most strongly that, in these circumstances, the proper course is for the introduction in the legislative Assembly of an amending Bill deleting the clause which gives the Local Government the power to exempt particular communities.

COMMUNITY NOT CONSULTED.

No such exemption has ever been asked for by any Mussalman community in India. On the contrary Mussalmans all over India welcomed the Act as being entirely in the public interests: and in the case of the Dawoodi Borah community no steps have ever been taken to ascertain the wishes of the community as a whole. Exemption was only granted at the instance of the Mullaji Saheb and his associates, who, having exercised despotic powers in the administration of charitable funds for many years past, were, to put it mildly, "interested parties" in securing exemption. In this connection, it should be mentioned that Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, a member of the Assembly at the time, is one of the said associates and confidential advisers of Mullaji Saheb, and it was at his instance and on his misleading representations as to the wishes of the community, that the Exemption Clause was inserted in the Bill. Subsequently he and the Mullaji Saheb, with other of their associates, used their influence with the Government of Bombay to persuade the latter to grant exemption, though, as stated above, no steps of any kind were taken to ascertain the wishes of the community as a whole and the protests of enlightened members of the community were ignored.

REPEAL THE CLAUSE.

The circumstances in which the exemption clause was inserted in the Bill, were such as make it essential that the Government should now seriously consider the question of repealing the clause. It has already been stated above that the clause was inserted at the eleventh hour. That this statement is literally true may be seen from the official report of the proceedings in the Assembly. The matter arose only after the Report of he Select Committee had been presented, and was never considered by the Select Committee at all, although the whole question of the Bill had been under the consideration of the Central and the Local Governments and the Select Committee for a period of two years. During the discussion of the clauses of the Bill, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala came forward with a proposal,—not for giving power to the Local Governments in the matter—but proposing directly the exemption of the Borah community. The member in charge of the Bill and the Home Member were both taken by surprise, and the latter said the matter had not been brought to his notice until three days previously. It was then that the Home Member requested Mr. Barodawala to withdraw his amendment and agreed, as an alternative, to leave power in the hands of the Local Governments to exempt particular communities if they thought it desirable, and a clause to this effect was proposed and passed, although the matter had never been properly discussed either by the Assembly or the Select Committee.

Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala has been for many years the trustee of a charitable property, viz., Sheif Ali Mahomed Tavawala's property. This matter is, at present time, the subject of proceedings in the Courts, with a view to obtaining accounts from the Trustee or Trustees, and being 'sub judice,' Your petitioner has no desire to dilate upon it here. But it is an important consideration that the proposal for exemption emanated from a member of the Assembly, who is not only one of the chief lieutenants of the Muliaji Saheb, who has for years been enjoying the administration of all the Borah Wakf properties in the manner described in this petition, but is himself a Trustee. It may safely be asserted that, had the Assembly been aware of this, they would have hesitated to agree to an amendment of the Bill at his instance, and the Home Member, in all probability, would not have listened to his representations at all.

"A STARTLING CLAUSE."

What occurred in the Council of State, when the Bill came up for consideration in that Chamber, is still more significant: and, as your petitioner would humbly represent makes it incumbent on the Government and the Legislature to take into serious consideration the question of repealing this clause. During the interval that elapsed between the passing of the Bill by the Assembly and its consideration by the Council of State in the following session at Simla, the alarm that had been created among the Borahs by the proposal for exemption found expression in numerous protests and petitions. The Hon. Saiyad Reza Ali, who brought up the matter, referred to the exemption clause 'a rather startling clause' the principle of which, he said, "takes away very largely from the usefulness of the measure." He pointed out that this clause had been inserted at the instance of persons who had "raised the standard of rebellion against Islamic tenets" and said very rightly that, "it is not open to any class of Mahomedans, unless Hindu customs have been in vogue amongst them from time immemorial, to place itself beyond the place of that law." He declared that the proposal went "against the very first principles of Muhammadan law as interpreted by the British Courts." He added, what is perfectly true, that the inference was that "the state of Wakfs among the Borah community is hopeless," and that, "if there is any community which requires a law to be passed for the protection of Wakfs it is surely the Borah community." He added that he had received a number of representations from the Borah community expressing their very strong desire to have the clause omitted, and urged, in conclusion, that if the clause were passed,

> "the result would be that the mutawalis among the Borahs, who, even now, are highly irresponsible people, would claim Wakf properties as absolutely their own."

These words have proved to be absolutely prophetic, for this is exactly what has happened in the case of the Mullaji Saheb, who claims that all the Wakf properties of the Borah community are vested in him, and that nobody can question his power to do as he likes with them or call for any accounts or any explanation of any kind of his stewardship whatsoever.

LAW MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

It was on the ground that the fears entertained by the Hon. Member were "in reality groundless," that opposition to the clause was not pressed and it was subsequently passed by the Council. The Hon. Sir Muhamad Shafi, the then Law Member, in replying to Saiyad Raza Ali, said,

> "It seems to me that the mere fact that a large number of telegrams have been received by him from the representatives of the Borah community ought to have led him to believe that the overwhelming body of opinion among the Borah community against their exemption from the proposed law is, in itself, proof positive that the Local Government of Bombay is not likely to exempt them under this Clause. For, 'I for one cannot conceive that any local government in any province will arbitrarily, unless it is convinced that the majority of the community themselves desire exemption from the terms of the Act, exempt any particular community in spite of opposition'..... I, as Leader of the House, have also received telgerams from representative associations and bodies of the Borah community, not only in the Bombay Presidency but from other parts of India as well. 'In those circumstances I do not think we need entertain any fear, whatsoever, that the Local Government will arbitrarily, without finding out the wishes of the community itself, exempt that community from the provisions of the statute.'"

GOVT.'S ARBITRARY DECISION.

Your petitioner must respectfully but most strongly represent, that it was on these representations of the Law Member, that the clause was retained in the Bill, but that the very thing about which he said, "we need not entertain any fear whatsoever," is the very thing that actually took place. As your petitioner has already stated, no efforts was made to ascertain the wishes of the community as a whole, but the Local Government arbitrarily, on the representations of the Mullaji Saheb and his associates—the interested parties—granted exemption. Your petitioner does not think it requires any more words from him, to convince Your Excellency that it was never the intention of the Legislature that exemption should be granted in such circumstances, defeating the very object of the Bill, and that, after all these years, the clause having remained a dead letter, as far as all the other provinces and communities are concerned, and having led to such deplorable consequences in the solitary instance in which it has been put into operation, the demand for its repeal is absolutely unanswerable.

(To Be Continued).

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It matters not what your troubles are if you bring them to me, I am sure I can help you. Send one to five questions that are uppermost in your mind with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I will send you simple, direct, unambiguous replies by V.P.P. for Re. 1-4 only. You will be surprised and satisfied with my advice, else full fee cheerfully refunded. Consult at once—
Prof. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (W. Godavary, Madras Presidency).

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MUSICAL RENAISSANCE IN INDIA.

Mrs Shuffl Tyabji At Second Ladies' Conference.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

The Second Ladies' Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held on Friday evening in the Jinnah Memorial Hall before a large gathering of the lovers of Indian music. After a programme of prayer and music was gone through, Mrs. Maniben M. Manji after paying tribute to Mrs. Shufi Tyebji, president-elect, whom she characterised as an "emblem of Hindu-Muslim unity" said:

This Conference of ours, marks a distinct stage in the history of Indian National Regeneration. No movement can be said to have firmly established itself until and unless, it is shared in by men and women as well. I feel so happy to find that so many ladies of distinction and culture are coming to occupy their proper place in the revival of our ancient arts and culture.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

Woman has a mission of her own. She stands for ordered beauty, for aesthetic tastes, for all that is fine and appealing in our civilization. Without her contribution, life would be turned into a dull humdrum affair: and the same holds good in the sphere of music.

The revival has set it; and we must actively join together in making the wheel move to our satisfaction. The presence of woman has a purifying effect, wherever she goes. We strive to impart to the musical profession a dignity and reputation that it lacked so long. It is left to us, delegates and friends, to achieve this end: and I am sure that with our increasing efforts year by year, we shall stand out successful, as the torch-bearers of a new era in the domain of Indian music.

GARBA DANCE.

I would like, before I take my leave of you, to make a passing reference to the allied art of dancing in ancient India. It is certainly our peculiar position, and we, and none else, can give a helping hand to the ancient and now perishing art, before it is too late. The revival and the popularity of the Garba Dance is a sign of the times.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, President of the Conference, then delivered her address in the course of which she said:—

I cannot adequately describe the charms of Music and the exalted position that it enjoys in the comity of nations. There could not be a better appreciation of it than what is conveyed in that simple and concise expression, "Music is divine". The Semitic people date its orgin as an Art since the time of the great Patriarch David, while Music is known to have been cherished in India as an Art ever since the days of the "Rishis" of the Vedic Age. A hundred and one religions divide the people of the Earth, a thousand and one languages present insurmountable barriers between nations and nations; even in our country we find that those living in the North do not understand a word of the language spoken by those in the South. together.

LANGUAGE OF MUSIC.

And yet the language of Music is understood from one end of the world to the other. Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, whose heart has not throbbed at a sweet note of music?

MUSIC—ANCIENT ART IN INDIA.

In India Music has been cultivated and cherished as a Fine Art from times immemorial. The Rishis and the Rajas were alike the votaries of the Goddess of Music The Art was preserved in all its perfection and pristine glory as it passed as a heritage from one generation to another. The most dominant figure in the history of Indian Music is now, as universally admitted, Tansen. He was the greatest exponent of the Art of Music in India in the medieval ages.

MUSLIMS AND MUSIC.

The Art of Music had reached its zenith in India in the time of the Great Moghul Emperor Akbar It, however, received a great setback in the time of his great-grandson Aurangzeb as a result of his orthodoxy. Since then this noble Art has been on the decline. As a Muslim I must say that in the Sufi cult of Islam Music is indispenable and the great saint of Ajmer, Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, and all other followers of the Chistia cult have patronised Music. A large open space adjoining the shrine of the great saint Khwaja Ajmeri is reserved for hearing Music and is called 'Samaa-Khana' All the descendants of the great Saint and his followers patronise Music.

SET-BACK TO MUSIC.

After the set-back the Art of Music received in the time of Aurangzeb it gradually went on declining right upto the dawn of the twentieth century. So great was the apathy of the people towards Music that all Musicians were looked down upon. For centuries the profession of a Musician was regarded as undignified and the Musician had no place in respectable society. He thus became a social outcaste, no better than a Pariah, and with his degeneration Music thrown from its lofty pedestal into the abyss of ignominy. In spite of the sustained efforts of modern exponents of the Art in India such as Pandit Vishnu Digambar and others the misconceptions about the nature and beauty of Music as a Fine Art still continues, though in a much smaller degree. It is the duty of organisations like this Conference to leave no stone unturned to disillusion the popular mind of this misconception of the divine Art of Music.

TRIBUTE TO PANDIT DIGAMBAR.

It is a fortunate thing that Music is not yet a lost Art in India. Centuries of neglect coupled with the persistent denunciation of it by the orthodox in India should have resulted in its total extinction long before the British domination. But thanks to the inborn taste of some amateurs and the hereditary longing for it of some professionals the Art is still extent though in a decadent state. India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Pandit Vishnu Digambar, whose talents and forceful personality in the field of Music and his persistent efforts in restoring the dethroned goddess of Music to her original place on the pedestal of fame, since the beginning of this century, have entirely changed the outlook, and the atmosphere now is so very reassuring that in many a respectable Indian family the girls are taught Music and it is now considered a necessary accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO PROF. BHATKHANDE.

I must also mention the name of Professor BhatKhande, who has devoted his whole life to the pursuit of this Art and has successfully reorganised the theoretical side of music. The efforts of Prof. Doedhar in the regeneration of Indian Music also deserve no little praise.

GREAT FUTURE FOR INDIAN MUSIC.

Indian Music has now a great uture before it. But its success n regaining its former position as a Fine Art is only possible with the cooperation of the public. The Bombay Municipality is to be congratulated for appointing Special Music Teachers in their primary schools and for organising concerts of Indian Music in public gardens. The Bombay Broadcasting Company also deserve our thanks for their patronage of Indian Music. But it is time how that Government should also come forward and render assistance in the renaissance of Indian Music by sanctioning grants-in-aid to deserve Music classes. State aid will not only prove a monetary assistance for the revival of this Art, but the mere recognition of it for aid from Government will have a far-reaching moral effect on the pubic mind. The University shoud also not lag behind, and as already foreshadowed in the Report of the University Reform Committee, should take the earliest opportunity for the establishment of an Academy of Indian Music and should prescribe courses and hold examinations for awarding Degrees. Indian Music should also form an optional subject in the Arts Course, so that cultured young men and women may go in for the subject and help in restoring the lost prestige of the Art.

TURNING HOMES INTO PARADISE.

The future of Indian Music is now entirely in the hands of the women of India. If every housewife were an accomplished Musician every home would be a paradise; there would be no distractions for men to mar the harmony of their homes, and there would scarcely be any broken hearts. It should, therefore, be the duty of every mother to teach Music to her daughters so that this accomplishment will be an insurance against unhappy married life. When there will be general desire on the part of women from respectable families to learn Music, I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, the day will not be far distant when Indian Music will be restored to the exalted position it held centuries ago.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

—: o :—

Proposal To Hold Special Sesssion Abandoned.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

It is understood that the proposal for holding a special session of the Tamil Nadu Conference in December in connection with the Viceroy's announcement has been abandoned.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

—: o :—

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Muslim v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana fround 1030 a.m.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy's lecture on "THE SEX PROBLEMS OF YOUTH" at the Neighbourhood House. New Nagpada Road, Byculla, at 9 P.M. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 1st December 1929.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 A.M. on Wednesday the 4th December 1929.

YOGA DISCOURSES:—Swami Sambudhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.S.)

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDAYALAYA MUSIC CONFERENCE:—The Second Bombay Music Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will open to-day (Saturday) at 5 P.M. (S. T.) at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES:—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on BHAGAWAD GITA at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day Saturday at 5 P.M. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram Khar, to-morrow. (Sunday) at 9 A.M. (S. T.).

BAND IN FORT:—The Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Rly Regt A. F. (I) will play at the Esplanade Band Stand at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday.)

1. March "Sangre Torera" Erviti, 2. Overture, "Triumph" Suppe, 3. Reminscences of "Tosti" Tosti, 4. Valse, "TRES Jolie" Waldteufel, 5. Intermezze, "Reve du Bal" Ellenberg, 6. Invocation to Battle, Wagner, 7. Serenade, "La Palema." Yradier, 8. Selection, "Madame Butterfly." Puccini.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, a public meeting will be held in Gopal Hirjiwani Chall, at Chinchpokly to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate Dr. Savarkar, the Editor "Shradhanad" on his acquittal in Mahad Case. At that time Dr. N. D. Savarkar and K. S. Khodvilakar will speak on "Hindu Society and removing of untouchability". Mr. S. J. Khatavkar will preside.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT:—A Variety Entertainment will be given by the Kanara Youths, in aid of the Kanara Social Service Association at 8 P.M. to-day (Saturday) the 30th November, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, under the patronage of Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai. Sympathisers are requested to be present".

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL:—The 35th annual Social gathering of the Mandal will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 8 P.M. (B. T.) at Sukhadwala Building Hornby Road, Fort, when the ceremony of opening the portrait of late Mr. Narottam Morarji will be performed. Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th inst, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 2nd December at Day-light.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "RANCHI" with the Mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 A.M. on the 29th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on SATURDAY AFTERNOON The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on SUNDAY MORNING.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of the "F" ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 P.M. (S. T.) at Napoo Hall Matunga (G. I. P. Ry). When Messrs Jamnalal Bajaj and Prof. D. R. Gharpure will speak on "The Present Situation and the Lahore Congress". Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Sjt. Abid Ali Jafarbhai. Sjt: M. K. Raman, Sjt. C. B. Johari have been duly elected as delegates for the 44th session of the "Indian National Congress" at Lahore from this ward.

ACADEMY AT BANDRA:—Under the auspices of the Men's Sodality, Bandra, the feast of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated with great eclat in St. Peter's Church, Bandra, by a Solemn High Mass and General Communion to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 -30 A.M. Rosary, Panegyric by Rev. Fr. V. Gracias, and Solemn Benediction at 5-30 P.M. After this, the Sodalists will hold an Academy in honour of their Celestial Patroness, under the Presidentship of Rev. V. Gracias, D. D., consisting of hymns, and discourses on the Doctrinal Exposition of the Hail Mary, by Mr. Joseph Alex Dias and the Excellence of the Hail Mary by Mr. Joaquim St. Anne Menezes. M.A.

EXHIBITION OF HANDICRAFT ARTICLES:—The Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition of the Handicraft and Sewing Articles prepared by the pupils of the Bombay Municipal Schools to be held at the Gilder Tank Municipal School, Lamington Road, will take place to-day (Saturday,) at 3 P.M. (B. T.), when Mr. Jehangir B. Bomon Behram will preside and open the Exhibition.

EXHIBITION AND SALE:—Exhibition and Sale of Handicraft Articles prepared in the Handwork Classes will be held in Gilder Tank School Premises, Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station, to-day (Saturday,) and to-morrow (Sunday,) and Monday, (the 2nd prox). The Exhibition will be open on Sunday and Monday between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to see the Exhibition. Articles will also be open for sale on those days.

LECTURE ON QURAN.

—:o:—

Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab.), will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 168-171, Bellasis Road, next to the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch (Memni Building), on Sunday, 1st December, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

ANOTHER PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY.

—: o :—

Gujerati Woman Burnt To Death.

The Coroner's jury once again emphasised and repeated the warning that Gujerati women between 15 and 20 years of age should not use primus stoves, while recording the verdict of death by burns on the body of Surajbai, aged 17 years on Friday. It appeared from evidence that the deceased lived with her husband in a house at Princess Street. On Thursday afternoon she was cooking her food on a primus stove when her clothes suddenly caught fire and she sustained burns. She was removed to G. T. Hospital where she died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CAN WE STILL BELIEVE IN RELIGION.

—: o :—

DR. EDDY'S LECTURE.

"Live in faith, hope and love. Whoever drinks and keeps drinking the water of life—the life of God—shall never thirst." This was the message given by Dr. Sherwood Eddy to the rising generation of youngsters in the course of his inspiring address on "Can we still believe in Religion" before a large audience at the Central Y. M. C. A. Bombay on Thursday night, Mr. W. H. Neilson presiding. Dr. Eddy said that young men all over the world to-day were pessimistic about their outlook on religion which was almost breaking under the strain of the modern scientific and business world. To him religion seemed to be an essential expression of the normal human spirit and the outcome of a personal experience. The belief in a personal, vital and dynamic religion as the one exemplified in the life and work of Jesus Christ was the only one worth following. In conclusion the lecturer said that the day had come when they should put into action the great gospel, "Resist not evil with evil but overcome it with good" and thereby outlaw war and settle their disputes by peaceful means.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting terminated.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 29.

The Bay depression has remained practically stationary with its centre this morning within one hundred miles of latitude fourteen degrees North longitude eightyfive and a half degrees East.

Yesterday's Western disturbance is causing clouds along the Frontier and in the Punjab and Kashmir.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a quarter of an inch of rain at Cox's Bazaar.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend along the Frontier and in Orissa and Kashmir.—A. P.

Lahore, Nov. 27—The Temperance Workers at a meeting held here to-day decided to hold an All-India Temperance Conference during the Christmas week—Free Press.

NEW YORK, November 29. "Mauretania" sailed at midnight. —Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—: o :—

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 29.

Previous closing rate	... 17.24
To-day's opening rate	... 17.27
Difference	..... plus .03
To-day's closing rate	... 17.36
Difference	..... plus .12

—: o :—

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Previous closing rate	... 9.29
To-day's opening rate	... 9.29
Difference	..... nil.
To-day's closing rate	..... 9.32
Difference	..... plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—: o :—

London, Nov. 29.

Silver ready	.....	22 9	0
Higher	.....	0 1	0
Silver forward	.....	22 11	0
Higher	.....	0 1	0

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 29.

1st settlement	.....	51 8	0
2nd settlement	.....	51 9	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

November 29.

In the Share Market to-day jutes opened steady and small business was reported in absence of outside support and poor speculative interest. In coals trading was on minimum scale and rates generally were in favour of buyers. Teas were dull in the absence of business. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel were steady at decline while others showed no material change. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 68; Four per cent loan 1960/70 76/12. Five per cent loan 1929/47 96/4; Five per cent loan 1939/44 95/13; Five per cent loan 1945/55 101/7; Six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921/41 102/6.

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 83/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 85.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur ord. 34.

Coal: Aldih 71; Bengal 510; Bhalgora 8/4; Burrakpur 16/4; Central Dharmaband 1/9; Equitable 28/7. Kuardi 5; New Manbhoom 48/8.

Jutes: Anglo-India 408/3; Bally 285/8; Barnagore 256/8; Belevedere 558; Budge Budge ord. 497/8; Caledonian 680; Champdany 163; Clive 35/4; Dalhousie ord. 475; Fort William 367, Howrah 52/4. Kamarhatty 612/8; Kanknarran ord. 499; National 27; Presidency 10/5; Union ord. 619.

Tea: Hoolungoorie 575.

Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and seven-eights pence and Demand Drafts were one shilling five and twentynine-thirtyseconds pence. A. P.

NEW WIRELESS WONDER.

—:o:—

Stenode Radiostat.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Simultaneous publication in the great daily papers in London, Cape Town, Sydney, Montreal and Bombay was forecast by Colonel Adrian Simpson, formerly Deputy Managing Director of Marconis, presiding at a dinner given by the British Radiostat Corporation, London, at which a demonstration was given, of the "stenode radiostat" system of wireless communication invented by Dr. James Robinson, formerly Chief of Wireless Research in the Royal Air Force, which, it is claimed has solved the problem of existing congestion in ether and will enable operation of practically an unlimited number of non-interfering wireless services. Colonel Simpson said that thanks to the invention the realisation of cheap and high speed facsimile telegraphy was within sight.—Reuter.

Small-Pox In London.

—: o :—

LONDON, November 29.

London is threatened with another epidemic of small-pox. At present 295 cases are being treated in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital compared with 338 of last May. The epidemic of outbreak is of a mild type.—Reuter.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

—: o :—

The Port Officer Okha, wires under date, November 29:—

S. S. "Sturmfels" (Line Hansa: Agents: Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited, Bombay) left Port Okha to-day for Jamnagar with the same bottom cargo.— A. P.

MUSLIMS AND SARDA BILL.

Mr. S. Raza Ali Considers Present Agitation Suicidal.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

Mr. Sayad Raza Ali, who attended the last session of the League of Nations as a delegate from India arrived in Bombay on Friday.

Interviewed by a press representative, he said, that the League of Nations was doing very useful work. It had very often been remarked by sceptics that the League would never succeed in preventing war. "As to this remark I may say that before the war while all the nations were talking of peace they were arming themselves to the teeth. This fortunately is not the case now. Peace talk has been accompanied by action. The action of the Labour Government at the last session of the League was a real contribution to the cause of peace.

CONDITIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Referring to his visit to Russia, he said that a study of economic, social and political questions there was most interesting. "In Russia, everybody is treated alike. The conditions there are quite different from those obtaining in other countries. While I do not agree with most that is being done in Soviet Russia, there is no doubt that some very useful work is being done by the Proletarian Government or in other words, by the Soviet dictatorship. It is the industrial workers who wield all power in Russia. Schools and museums have been established on a large scale and great care is being taken of the health of the people. One cannot help observing that there is hardly any civil liberty left in the land. No public man can hold a meeting without the special permission of the Government and any speaker who vigorously criticised the Government would run the risk of being arrested. Religious instructions to boys and girls at schools is prohibited by law and anti-religious campaign is being conducted throughout the land. Marriage is no longer a sacrament but a civil contract for which no ceremony is necessary. Divorce can be obtained either by husband or wife without any difficulty. The real objection to the present regime in Russia is that everything—trade, industry and business—is monopolised by the Government and this monopoly has led to the killing of private enterprise."

MUSLIMS AND SARDA ACT.

Referring to the agitation carried on by a section of the Muslim community against the Sarda Act. Mr. Raza Ali remarked: "While stirring events have been taking place in England with regard to Indian affairs, it is sad to note that a deputation of Mahommedans waited upon the Viceroy in connection with the Bill.

It is painful to see that the cry of religion in danger was raised. As marriage is a civil contract according to Mahommedan Law, no religious questions is involved. But it is absurd to deny the State the right to enact laws in accordance with the requirements of modern times. It will be suicidal for the Mahommedans to play into the hands of Moulvis and Maulanas, whose influence has seldom been exercised for the good of the people. 70 years ago, the late Sir Saved Ahmed Khan and his distinguished co-workers successfully fought against the Moulvis; but unfortunately history is repeating itself. All I can say is that the agitation against the Bill (now passed into an Act) carried on by a section of the Mahommedans is not likely to promote the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity or add to the reputation of Indian Mahommedans in other countries."

The greatest need of the hour is for the Hindus and Mahommedans to adjust their differences without which a real political advance is, I think, impossible."

DAYS OF I. M. S. PRETENSIONS ARE GONE.

Dr. P. C. Ray's Appeal To M. L. A.'s

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my arrival in Bombay this morning, I naturally opened the "Chronicle" and I was delighted to read Dr. Deshmukh's spirited reply to the British Medical Council.

No one is more competent to speak with authority on the subject than the eminent President of the All-India Medical Association. With your kind permission, I should like to add a few words of my own.

I have reasons to believe that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Assembly at its next sitting to reverse its decision as regards bearing the cost of the inspection by the representative of the G. M. C. For the doubtful privilege of being allowed to compete for a few posts in the I.M.S., India is now asked to submit to most humiliating condition. With the goal of Dominion Status at no distant future, we are now asked to have the badge of helotage stamped upon us. I hope it will not for a moment be questioned that the education imparted at the Grant Medical College or at the Gobardhandas Sundardas College, or, for the matter of that, in any other provincial institution of similar status, is in any way inferior in quality to that imparted in an average British college. Why then this step-motherly tutelage? If we submit to the indignity, we shall be offering a sorry spectacle before the world. The days of I. M. S. pretensions are already gone. Where do they stand in private practice? I hope the members of the Assembly will not stultify themselves by putting the halter of inferiority complex round their neck.—Yours, etc.,

P. C. RAY.

Nov. 29.
Fountain Hall,
Sleater Road,
Bombay.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Nawab Of Bhopal's Munificent Donation.

"Payam-e-Ta'alim", the official organ of the National Muslim University of Delhi contains the following encouraging news:—

According to the latest information received from Bhopal, His Highness the Nawab Sahib has promised to our Deputation—a princely donation of one lakh and a half of rupees the first instalment of which will be paid in the month of January next. In addition to this the Nawab Sahib has promised a monthly grant of rupees 1,200. Besides, the proposed mosque which will be part of the University buildings, will be built at the expense of H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal.

The Executive Council of the Hyderabad State is also considering the question, of helping the Jamea-e-Millija.—(Ajmal.)

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Prices per ton.—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 80|-; China Clay, bazar quality Rs. 70|

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Supra (Dutch) Rs. 9|12|0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5|8|0; Sago flour, 1st quality Rs. 3|4|0; Sago flour, market quality Rs. 3|14|0; Maize Starch Pearl "India Brand" Rs. 10|15|6; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 14|12|0; Zinc Chloride (German) Rs. 14|4|0; Magnesium Chloride (German) Rs. 4|8|0; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32|4|0; Turkey Red oil, Concentrated Rs. 45|-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7|4|0; Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) small packing Rs. 7|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9|4|0; Sodium Sulphide English, large packing, Rs. 8|4|0; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing, Rs. 9|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, (German), large packing Rs. 8|4|0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35|-; Soda Ash Rs. 7|2|0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing, Rs. 29|8|9; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33|8|0; Litharge Flake (French) small packing Rs. 30|4|0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0|8|9, Hydro Sulphide English Re. 0|8|0; Aniline Salt, Electro, Re. 0|6|1; Antimony Salt Re. 0|5|6; Acetic Acid Re. 0|7|3; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0|6|3.

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1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,003

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1929.

CENTRAL BANKING.

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When the question of a Central Bank for India was being discussed with great heat in this country, the example of the Australian Commonwealth Bank was quoted several times in the controversy as a State Bank which was organised without capital. Power was given to raise the capital of the latter to the value of £1,000,000 but this was not used. It was originally managed by the Governor and Deputy-Governor appointed by Government but under the Banking Act of 1924 there was provided a Board of Directors. This Board consists of the Governor and seven other Directors. It was enacted that the Secretary the Commonwealth Treasury must be a member of the Board and the remaining six must be or have been engaged in agriculture, commerce, business or industry. The object of the 1924 Act was to convert the bank into a central bank. The original capital was not raised, but in 1924 the bank had capital of £4 million which represented the amount transferred from accumulated profits when the management of the bank was changed. The late Mr. B. F. Madon once wrote regarding this: "Why should we not do the same thing in India and thus keep all the profits of both the banking and the Note issue department for the country as Australia does? The managing body would get no profits and the body getting the profits would not interfere with the management thus ensuring absolutely disinterested handling of the credit situation." For several reasons however, the expectation of Dr. Earle Page, Commonwealth Treasurer in the Bruce-Page Government, who was responsible for the 1924 Act was not realised in the Bank developing into a real State Bank. The "Economist" mentions some of them. The commercial banks hesitated to transfer their reserves to the Commonwealth Bank and still preferred to keep them in gold in their own vaults thus absolutely stultifying a vital part of the Reserve Bank scheme. The Indian Central Bank scheme provided for the commercial banks depositing their reserves with the State Bank and the banks had raised their protests against the suggestion the carrying out of which would, they contended, needlessly lock up a part of their funds with the State Bank.

The Central Banking Committee will have this question of the Central Bank prominent before them among those which they will have to deal with in their report and the analogy of Australia will be greatly helpful to them. One fundamental reason for the disinclination of the trading banks to part with their reserves to the Central Bank was that the latter would be competing with them and so fears were entertained that the reserves might be used against them in day-to-day business. It is the best thing in order to allay such fears once for all to lay down that commercial business will be outside the purview of the Central Bank. This was as a matter of fact laid down in the Central Bank scheme of Sir Basil Blackett and there is no reason to fear that there will be any change in it. The discussion to a large extent centred upon the question whether it was advisable to have on the Board of Directors persons who were elected by the Assembly as this might be introducing politics. It was argued by the leaders of the public that looking to the conditions of this country the Legislature should be represented upon any such Board as otherwise there would be no control of the representatives of the people. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was instituted inspite of the opposition to some extent of the Labour party there who objected to it on the ground that it was undesirable for a Central Bank to help private banks with the help of public money. Mr. Theodore, the Labour Leader, observed some time back: "If the institution became a mere reserve bank it would be a useful convenience to the private banks and would cease to be a competitor. Indeed, the change would enormously strengthen the political and strategic power of the Associated banks but would lessen the independence of Government in monetary matters." It appears from this that the Labour Party is not so much opposed to the principle of the Central Bank as the "Economist" appears to imagine.

Liberal papers like the "Economist" are against the principle of any Directors of a State bank being concerned with politics for they are wedded to the theory of business being apart from politics. European business men can get what they want in this country and so they have been upto this time put to no necessity of taking part in politics and have started the comfortable doctrine of business and politics being two distinct things, a doctrine which some Indians have adopted as their own. The European commercial community now finds, however, that with the development of self-government in this country their original theory will not hold good and so they have begun to take part in politics and their Chambers of Commerce will cease to be the "sober" and quiet institutions they were. The State Bank in this country cannot be a mere shareholders' Bank and there will have to be an element of elected directors from the Legislature as otherwise the fundamental aims and objects of the commercial community in having such a bank will be frustrated. Professor Parker Willis in his recent book on "Foreign Banking Systems" observes as follows:—"Since the war the unmistakable trend of affairs in nearly all countries has been towards the active participation of Government in, and even the ownership, not only of Central banks and their branches, but even in most countries towards the extension of Government participation into other banking fields." There is no reason why India should be the exception.

FUTILE ATTACKS.

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Replying in the Commons to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Wedgwood Benn remarked that the purpose of the proposed Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms was "to seek the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals to be submitted later to Parliament." Using this as a convenient peg, the "Times of India" indulges in a malicious attack on the Congress leaders as the people who seem bent upon ruining the chances of the effort "to seek the greatest possible measure of agreement." It remarks that the Congress demand "that as a preliminary to the acceptance of the British Government's offer, the Congress should be given the strongest representation on the Conference has given rise to annoyance and alarm." This very just Congress demand may not be to the taste of the communalists and their champions in the Anglo-Indian and the British Imperialist Press, the men who would ardently like to see the influence and prestige of the Congress suffer. But their futile attacks only make it all the more evident that the Congress stands to-day as the one All-India political organisation which is above parties and personalities. It stands for the safeguarding of the rights of minorities and of all interests that can make out a case for special consideration. As such it is natural that the Congress view must be dominantly represented at the Conference. No other organisation is so truly and thoroughly representative of Indian political opinion as the Congress.

SPEEDING UP.

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A welcome move in the speeding up of reform in Hindu customs and usages which have hitherto made the "caste" Hindu regard the "Untouchables" as beyond the pale of human sympathy is the holding of a Conference in Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of that body, in his letter of invitation to leading Hindus and sympathisers with the movement for the abolition of untouchability rightly emphasizes the urgency of removing the blot which operates in the denial of elementary human rights to thousands of India's citizens. We regret to have to differ with Mahatma Gandhi regarding his proposal in this connection. His suggestion that model schools and model temples should be erected "specially designed for the convenience of 'Untouchables' but open to others, subject to the priority of 'Untouchables'," is likely to perpetuate the evil of sectarianism and class exclusiveness, the very things against which Hindu reformists are rightly fighting.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE?

—:o:—

It is rumoured that an extension of the air mail from Karachi to Delhi will begin operating very shortly and that the Imperial Airways have been given the right of running this subsidiary line. If the report is true, the action of the Government of India in giving a foreign concern like the Imperial Airways the contract for carrying the mails by air on this internal air route is in direct violation of the promises they made in the Assembly about supporting Swadeshi enterprise so far as the development of internal air-lines in India was concerned. Subsidising a foreign concern for operating the Karachi-Delhi route is only the thin end of the wedge and is a preliminary step in shutting out all indigenous enterprise. Protests will naturally be made by Indian concerns started for the promotion of civil aviation against this breach of faith on the part of the Government. The latter must reconsider their decision.

JUST REBUKE.

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Mr. Justice Venkoba Rao of Madras High Court very rightly administered a severe rebuke to the District Judge of East Godavari, in an appeal that came up to that High Court from the decision of the latter in an interesting case which should have been decided in the spirit of the Sarda Act. The District Judge permitted marriage of a rich boy aged 12 who was a Ward, with a girl of 11. The orthodox feelings of this dispenser of justice made him remark that the marriage of the Ward was desirable as the Sarda Act would come into force from April next. Justice Venkoba Rao in reversing this decision in appeal remarked that the Lower Court's judgment was "a pamphlet on early marriage and betrayed a lack of judicial decorum and balance." Should there continue on the judicial bench officials whose social conscience is not yet awake and who are lacking in "judicial decorum and balance"?

COLOUR BAR ON BRITISH SHIP.

BERNARD SHAW'S PRAISE OF WOMEN.

(By Sunder Kabadi.)

London, Nov. 8.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Employment faced his critics in the House of Commons on Monday last and in a long speech outlined what has been done since he took office and what he hopes to do, particularly for the stimulation of the export trade. The speech has been regarded as most disappointing and the general verdict has been that there were no rabbits in the hat. The strongest criticism of the speech came from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Jimmy Maxton, the latter is the Chairman of the Ginger Group of the Labour Party, Sir L. Worthington Evans, on behalf of the Conservatives, went pretty near the root of the question when he enquired whether all the work that had been mentioned would not have been undertaken by municipalities and railway companies in any case and even if State loans and guarantees had not been offered. Ll. G. saw no prospect of relief for the coming winter in the speech, which he finally described as timid, pusillanimous and unintelligent. The Chairman of the Ginger Group, Jimmie Maxton, spoke of himself as the most miserable of men as he had listened to a Socialist Minister unfolding a Tory policy. Other members complained that there was too much London in the scheme—though London had only 4 per cent of unemployed and Scottish members asserted that Scotland had been forgotten. The debate, however, being only the first of the series, no division was challenged.

MR. SHAW'S PRAISE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw explained yesterday why, in his view, women so often succeed when they invade realms hitherto regarded as sacred to men. His reasons are that while men are inveterate gossips, women, always impatient, are eager to get on with the job. Men, G.B.S. insisted, will sacrifice everything rather than make themselves unpleasant, but women will make themselves nasty at the slightest stroke, and that is the secret of getting things done. Men, he went on were not really hard working. The reason why they loved to get into politics and on managements was because they were extraordinarily fond of gossip that went on and on and on. In order to keep this up it was necessary to keep women out of newspaper offices, out of Parliament, and away from public bodies. They knew women would want to get things done, and men were saved this trouble by talking and talking and talking. He had served on a public body, and knew that the natural view of man that the world was the place for him to exercise his imagination and his faculties, and that woman should remain at home and should bear children and bring fresh men into the world was wrong.

LIBERAL PARTY CENTRAL RUND.

The meeting of the Liberal Administrative Committee to determine how the Party shall be financed in future was held last week with Sir Charles Hobhouse in the chair. Mr. Lloyd George spoke at the outset and put the meeting at once in possession of his views. He, of course, holds

(Continued on page 10.)

GOLD HOARDING IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

HOW GOLD IS KEPT OUT OF INDIA.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

II.

It is necessary to bring into high relief some more significant facts emerging out of the economic processes implemented by the Continent and America,—as they have a great bearing on like affairs in India.

(1) All compact independent Sovereign States, no matter how small in area or insignificant in the strength of population are out to clutch at gold and to jealously hold it in the vaults of their banks with determination not to let it out. The greatest holder of the specie, U. S. A., sterilises it in its Federal Reserve Bank, and France or England or the tiniest of the European countries covets it, the more its possession of it is augmented and all the while Professors of Pure Economies in the Higher Academies in India are preaching to their eager students that the Mercantilist theory is long since dead and exploded. "The old spirit of mercantilism is still rampant and the scramble for gold has been as marked as ever" ("Statist" August 17)—of course over the two most civilised sections of humanity, in Europe and America.

(2) Unike India those States are not prevented from building up their gold reserves and holding them in their own vaults. Of all the civilised countries in the world India alone cannot have her gold in her possession in the land. She alone cannot have a gold standard and a gold currency supported on the security of gold in her possession. The painful paradox of the denial is that she is kept out of it on the strength of advice of outsiders, interested in possessing the bulk of it as basis of their credit.

(3) Nor have we heard of those gold possessing countries having set up roving Commissions and sent them abroad at great cost over the two hemispheres to be advised by financiers and bankers as to what would be to their economic benefit. However small some of the New States of Europe brought into being by the Versailles Treaty may be, they are credited with enough prudence to manage their economic affairs without the least interference or infliction of advice by the outsiders divergently interested. But India has no wisdom for the administration of her own domestic and economic affairs.

MORE AND YET MORE.

The outsiders however, affluent in the possession of gold evidently do covet more and yet more of the precious yellow metal and their counsels, however sage, cannot be entirely disinterested. This is evident from the plight and struggles of the mighty Central Bank of the United Kingdom to keep gold from outflowing and from the mentality of the American financiers and bankers towards the proposed bank of International Settlement. They regard the International Bank with disfavour. They regard it as "merely cloaking the international interference with discount rates and gold movements". (Professor H. Parker Willis the famous American financier and economist). "The opinion prevails that the institution would make it very much more difficult for the U. S. to control its own course of action with regard to gold it now holds than would otherwise be the case. Americans would not commit the management of the gold policy of the country practically to a foreign organisation. Secretary of State Mr. Stimson's declaration will prohibit the Reserve Bank of New York from actively sharing in the management of the enterprise."

INDIAN OPINION FLOUTED.

But the Indian Government would set at naught Indian opinion or real interests. And the Indian financial head full of lip-sympathy for Indian aspirations for industrialisation would hold to the tradition of engaging the proceeds of the sales of silver of India in sterling securities and not in purchase of gold despite the recommendation of the Currency Commission. Even in spite of abnormal restrictions what India earned in legitimate business operations during the war was frittered away in sales of Reverse Councils and gold reserve was depleted to that extent. The mistake was subsequently admitted and yet the same erroneous course is continuously followed. The belief gains strength that on one excuse or other gold is to be kept out of India, and little wonder that the ryots however petty their savings may be, are anxious to lay them by in gold. The financial head is in the meanwhile propagating the chimerical view that 38 crores of gold hoarded every year had better be diverted to grease the wheels of imported foreign manufactures. How can Indians, however uncultured, have faith in the advice? The suspicion cannot be allayed unless confidence is restored by holding India's gold in India and steadily augmenting it to enable India in the near future to have a gold currency and gold standard on the support and strength of her gold holdings. Enough wisdom has been accumulated. Only effective action with the sole eye to India's benefit will inspire confidence in the people; otherwise the growing suspicion will gather further strength that Commissions and Committees are mere make-believes.

*The first article appeared on 23rd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Diplomatic Move.

The patience and perseverance with which the Nanking Government and their man on the spot in Manchuria, Marshal Chang-Hsueh-Liang, have conducted a policy of showing to the whole world that in the Sino-Soviet conflict China is most anxious to seek an amicable solution by means of negotiations instead of pursuing the brutal method of warfare, have been successful. To the Marshal's wire proposing "the restoration of pre-conflict conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway" and the holding of a Conference to discuss the outstanding differences, M. Litvinoff, the Acting Soviet Foreign Minister, has replied welcoming the suggestion. He has decided upon Habarovsk as the place where the delegate from Moscow should confer with the Chinese delegate. This attitude on the part of the Soviet is no doubt due to the declaration in the Commons on Wednesday by Mr. Henderson that Britain would be willing to take the initiative in sending a joint note of protest along with other Powers to the Soviet, drawing attention to its infraction of the Kellogg Pact. The Conference at Habarovsk should lead to tangible results. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Chinese territory has, according to a message from Harbin, already taken place and if the Soviet authorities take the precaution of keeping their troops on the Manchurian border under strict control, a favourable atmosphere will be created for the Conference.

Disillusioned.

The coal-owners in Britain are becoming disillusioned as regards a vital point in their protracted opposition to the MacDonald Government's proposals to end the long-continued quarrel between employers and employed in the mining industry. They hoped that their stubborn refusal to entertain any suggestions regarding reduction in hours and the creation of a National Wages Board would put the Government in a helpless position, as without the owners' consent, which means the withdrawal of the *ad hoc* opposition of their friends in Parliament, the Tories, to the Government proposals when they come up before Parliament, they would stand no chance of being put on the Statute Book. But after the recent Conferences with the Cabinet Coal Committee, the owners' representatives seem to have been impressed with the Government's determination to proceed with their measures of reform, in spite of opposition. They have revised, therefore, their former attitude of wholesale opposition. Evidently their representatives in Parliament are not prepared to take the risk of permanently alienating the feelings of the miners, whose voting strength is considerable. If the Tories adopt a completely callous attitude towards the Government proposals and show a desire to wreck them, this would be remembered at the next general election.

Pertinent Query.

One of the interpellations at the January sessions of the Legislative Assembly will be an inquiry by Mr. B. Das regarding the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations. He makes a pertinent point in the question he has tabled, whether the Government of India have approved of this resumption of diplomatic relations and whether they have asked "for any reservations in the relations of Russia with British India and if so, what are these reservations." This is a matter in which the public in India is naturally greatly interested and, as Mr. Das suggests, the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner or Consul at Moscow will greatly help in promoting trade between India and Russia. Both countries will gain commercially to a very great extent if India has at Moscow an authorised agent—an Indian—for the promotion of her commercial interests and for placing at the service of Russian merchants information regarding trade possibilities with India.

Greatest of Them All.

Proudly Beaming Parent: "Yes, I named my three daughters, Faith, Hope and Charity"

Bright Young Man (partnered for the evening with the heavyweight): "And the greatest of these is Charity."

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The Two Teams.

(Continued from page 1)

the stoled defence which he can be expected to make at any time, his very presence will give a great confidence to the side.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE COLTS.

The Moslems have in Salaam, a captain of wide experience, and what is more, though facitune by temperament, he is sure to command the respect of his team. There being seven local players, some might wish that one conversant with their forms had been selected to skipper their teams. At least in the field, regarding the change of bowling, this handicap in the circumstances cannot be very great, as he knows practically all the bowlers on his side, and in the first match at least he knows all the old bats, were on the Hindu side. The team consists of two very promising colts in Kazrani and Kadri, and though as yet they have not done anything brilliant, they are expected to develop into a very reliable nucleus for the future's teams. Both Barodawalla and Fyzee struck form just in time, though at the fag end of the season, and are expected to run into the initial 'ties' at least. There were doubts in the minds of some, as to Fyzee's fielding, but it is reported that he improved his form in this department since the last but one match. Mohiuddin is a good all-rounder, and a useful man to have in any team while Sheikh U. P. has proved his worth in years gone by. Hakim is a bowler of distinct possibilities, and if he were to be a little more careful in batting and on the field, he might go far. The Moslems have a safe pair of hands behind the wickets in Dilawar, and although his style in batting is not very easy, if he were to curb his desire to score very fast, he is a useful bat.

MERCHANT AND MEHTA.

The Hindu team contains nine old members, who have represented them more than three or four times by now, and two new colts in Merchant and Mehta. Of the new comers, Merchant has greatly improved, and is no more that steady stopping that he used to be last year. He has a great variety of strokes at his disposal, and it seems. Duleep's game had a very healthy influence on this young man. He is a fair field. Mehta, on the other hand, is a good field, and if he be as keen as he was a few years back, he can really do some brilliant work in the field. He plays too much with his eye on the one-side, and has fewer strokes but having curbed his desire to hit out, has developed with a reliable bat. Naidu, Devdhar, Jai and Navle require no introduction to their Bombay crowd, and together with S. S. Joshi and Godambe, that Hindus have a strong batting side, whose strength under menial conditions can be easily put at 300 to 325.

S. M. JOSHI.

The same cannot be said of their bowling. S. M. Joshi, they say, having cured himself of that stiff joint by accident is better than ever. But the question is, can a spin bowler of his type, maintain the spin at this age for such a long time? All the same he is a terror to many, and can be relied upon to keep his end up. Sure cannot be said of Ramji. It is not certain if he will be coming, but even if he does, one wonders if he will be as effective as before, for this season he has not done much. The Hindu Committee have done wisely in including Godambe and S. S. Joshi, for Godambe can bowl all day long, keeping a good length and not allowing any batsmen from taking liberties with his bowling, and S. S. Joshi in the opinion of some, has not under sufficiently tried. Anyhow he has done well-enough in the past years, to deserve an inclusive and is known to be in form.

One hesitates to give an opinion, but in case, the two great Moslem players do not turn up, the odds are greatly in favour of the Hindus.

HINDU CRICKET AND BALU BROTHERS.

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R. V. M. writes the following in appreciation of the cricket of Baloo brothers:—

The Hindu Quadrangular Team is out, and one misses the name of Panwalkar Vithal. The omission abruptly ends a thirty years' unbroken connection of the Baloo family with Hindu Cricket. Nowhere else does the history of cricket supply such a glorious page. Thirty years . . . a single family. One brother after another raising the Hindu cricket edifice higher and yet higher, spreading its brilliance, along with their own, all over India and beyond . . . what a proud record to contemplate! it was Baloo who began Hindu bowling as such. With what wonderful wiles did he accomplish single-handed the herculean task of putting the Parsi and European veterians out, only those knew who intelligently watched him doing it. Bowlers on the other side might come and go, but Baloo plodded on for ever. He served Hindu cricket with the best of his skill, mainly with the ball but often with the bat also, for not less than eighteen years. One vainly looks for his peer in any of the rival teams. They have had their bowlers, no doubt, but none that came up to Baloo's rank and continued as long.

Baloo brought Shivram into field, and the best fieldsman he became, with considerable bowling and batting powers in addition. Then came Vithal. He had a longer apprenticeship to go through in Club cricket than many a one has to go through now-a-days before getting into the glorious precincts of the Quadrangular. He made his first appearance in that field, if I remember right, at the Marine Lines Parade Ground, when the Parsi Parekh had a hat-trick and Warden a century against the Hindus. Vithal, however, was not one of the "tricked" ones. He played with the sweeping forward style that alone could withstand the fast swerving left-handers of the Parsis. He wielded this weapon with considerable effect and gradually stayed the rot year after year, with centuries against the Mahomedans and the Europeans. To his help then came his younger brother Gunpat with his pretty style and quick movements, there was thus a time when the Hindu team included all the four brothers at one and the same time, and people fondly called the Hindu team as "Baloo brothers plus 7" Did ever a family establish such a record? Could a Hindu lover of cricket having the least culture within him ever dream of breathing against such pillars of Hindu cricket any ignoble reference to their caste? Could a Hindu cricketer think of him with anything but respect? The late Pandharinath Telang, the Hindu Jessop, noble-minded as he was, could never think of his Baloo as other than a dear comrade. Sir Chunilal never entertained any ugly thought of Baloo brothers' 'depressed' class.

BALOO BROTHERS AND CAPTAINSHIP.

But many significant changes have taken place since then. Baloo though senior was deprived of Captainship. He soon retired and the matter was hushed. Shivram retired before such a question could crop up in his case. Then it came to the turn of Vithal. But time and again he was put down. His juniors were thrust over his head. No wonder the Hindus failed——miserably failed——yet the die-hards would not listen to justice and reason. But the force of circumstances was too great and after a lot of higgling, at long last, they 'liberalised' themselves enough to condescend to throw the captainship at Vithal.

"WANT OF FORM."

However, nothing like propaganda——and the calumny was continued with ceaseless energy. It proved true once in a way against the M. C. C., but the following year Vithal as usual contributed his quota, in spite of his being 'out of form' through the season. The expected however, has happened and Vithal has been dropped altogether from the team.

—WHY?

If "want of form' alone was the reason (which had some chance of being believed had there been no continuous propaganda against him for years), why then, one may ask, was Prof. Deodhar selected this year? He is also equally out of form —— in spite of his recent solitary chequered century at Secunderabad. Vithal, as a matter of fact, has showed better form in several matches of the B. B. & C. I. and the Hindu Gymkhana against Parsi teams. Why should then Deodhar be taken and Vithal dropped? The truth of the matter is that both Deodhar and Vithal are great batsmen capable of performing great things on great occasions, and both of them deserve their places in the team for a few years more. But the last of the Baloo family after years of meritorious service has been unceremoniously driven from first class cricket.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

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Hindus Annex Trophy.

CHRISTIANS' COLLAPSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The Central Provinces Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced on the European Gymkhana ground on Monday the 18th November, 1929 and attracted, as usual, large crowd.

The first match was played between the Christians and the Parsis, the former winning the match. In the first innings Christians scored 284 (Chaube 66, Lokhande 78; Asundaria 3 for 29 and Amroliwala 4 for 89). In the second venture they scored 187 (Rocque 39, Rutnam 52, Chaube 53 not out. Mehta 2 for 1 and Irani 2 for 16). The Parsis replied with 224 in their first (Amroliwala 58, Contractor 41, Gillet 4 for 47 and Lokhande 3 for 37) and 146 in their second innings (Irani 69, Contractor 41, Lokhande 4 for 51 and Gillet 6 for 62).

The second match was played between the Hindus and the Mahomedans resulting in the win for the former by 67 runs. Hindus made 210 in their first (Waugh 91, Tata Rao 38; Khan Muhammad Khan 6 for 47) and 265 in their second innings (Dube 75, R. K. Rao 57). The Mahomedans replied with 143 in their first (Ganpat Naidu 6 for 37) and 186 for 9 wickets in the second innings (Ganpat Naidu 6 for 43 runs).

The final match was played between the Christians and the Hindus resulting in the win for the Hindus by 172 runs. Batting first the Hindus put up 258 runs in their first innings (Ganpat Naidu 100 Captain Ghose 52) and 164 in their second innings (Waugh 72). In reply the Christians scored 149 in their first (Stacey 41. Ganpat Naidu 6 for 57 and Tata Rao 4 for 59) and 101 in their second innings (Ganpat Naidu 4 for 43 and Tata Rao 6 for 48).

The Final Match.

Before a record crowd the final match of the Central Provinces and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced on Monday on the European Gymkhana ground between the Hindus and the Christians.

Winning the toss the Hindu skipper sent Dube and Laghate to face the Christian attack. Dube was unlucky to-day and was cheaply dismissed for 5. Laghate soon followed having been given l-b-w off Lokhande. When the score was 37 Collet replaced Gillet and at the very first ball shattered Waugh's wicket when he had hardly opened his account. C. L. Naidu, who had just returned from Delhi payed a merry innings and with Ganpat Naidu defied the Christian bowling. In trying to lift Rutnam to a boundary C. L. Naidu was safely held by Stacey. At lunch Ghose, the Hindu skipper now joined Ganpat Naidu, the Hindu bowler. Both the players met the attack of the Christians with confidence. Frequent changes in the bowling failed to dissolve the partnership. 200 were signalled after three and half hours' play. At 212 Chaube the Christian skipper took charge of leather and at the very first ball sent Ganpat Naidu to the pavilion. Ganpat Naidu played faultless game and his century included 16 fours. The rest of the players were dismissed cheaply and the Hindu innings closed for 258 runs. The chief scorers on Hindu side were Laghate 23; Ganpat Naidu 100; C. L. Naidu 34; Ghose 52.

The Christians made a disastrous start. When stumps were drawn their score was 29 for 4 wickets.

CALCUTTA'S CLASSIC RACES.

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HORSES AT WORK.

The Calcutta classics are only a matter of a few short weeks and horses with big engagements are receiving a careful preparation.

ATREAS the last year's King Emperor's Cup winner is training under the watchful eye of Mr Heath and has been giving all round satisfaction on the track.

Hoyt anticipates some big successes with Star of Italy, who as a winner of the Eclipse Stakes of India will probably start at a short price in the classics at headquarters.

SILVER LARK will carry the livery of Mr. Pannick and in the opinion of many competent judges will be a horse to be reckoned with when the big races are decided.

NIGHT JAR a previous winner of the Viceroy's Cup is again expected to make a bold bid for this much coveted trophy and Bombay has one worthy representative in VENTOSE, the brilliant staying mare who is in good work again.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

WELCOME GIFT a winner of ten races value £3502 has been purchased by Mr. C. Hailey and will be shipped to this country. It will be recalled that it was over the running of this horse that the well-known jockey C. Smirke was disqualified.

The leading sires of the English season are Tetratema £51,397; Blandford £37,873; Hurry On £32,396 and Son-in-Law £27,481.

TRIGO earned £23,090 in stakes his most notable successes being the Derby and the St. Leger. Mr. Jinks won £16,253, Royal Minstrel (now in America) £16,174, and Penny Come Quick £8,755.

Young Boxer wins on A Fould Nipper Pat Daly the protege of Professor Newton won on a foul against Ted Cullen at Nottingham the latter being disqualified in the third round for hitting low

Fred Webster, the British Lightweight champion and Lousdale Belt holder was knocked out in the first round by the hard-hitting Argentine boxer Justo Suarez at Buenos Aires recently.

WELL-KNOWN JOCKEYS ARRIVE.

W. J. Sibbritt and Fred Herbert the well-known jockeys, arrived by the mail this morning. Both will be seen in the saddle this afternoon.

Before leaving England, Sibbritt rode Palais Royal to victory in the Select Stakes at Newmarket and Herbert rode with fair success throughout the English season.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Winter Meeting: Second Day.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-15 p.m.
THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.
KHALIL KHAN 1
PLASSBY 2
SOORIA 3

2-45 p.m.
THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.
YAFAR 1
OCTOBER 2
PALAVI 3

3-15 p.m.
THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.
FAKRI PASHA 1
MUYASSAR 2
AKRAM 3

3-45 p.m.
THE STOCKTON PLATE.
SPANISH WISH 1
PUPPET 2
PICTOU 3

4-15 p.m.
THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division II.
SARKA 1
GOOD TIME 2
THE GIRL FRIEND 3

4-45 p.m.
THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.
KIRSTOWN 1
ACUMEN 2
HECTOR 3

5-15 p.m.
THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.
AMBEL 1
PANDORA'S BOX 2
ROMANESCO 3

5-45 p.m.
THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division I.
WOOD APPLE 1
KADIR HAJAZ 2
SHEEMA 3

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(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
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What the People Say

POONA YOUTHS AND MAHATMAJI.

"Times Of India's" Misleading Report.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The correspondent of the "Times of India" has sent in to his paper, an inacurate and misleading report of the meeting, held on behalf of the Poona City Congress Committee and the Poona Youth League in Budhwar Bag on 23rd November, 1929. The report is published in the issue of the said paper of 26-17-1929. I request you to publish the following in your paper as early as possible, so that there might not be any misunderstanding about the sentiments, expressed by the speakers in the meeting.

(1) None of the speakers in the meeting was audacious enough to denounce the leadership of Mahatmaji. The speakers look up to Gandhiji as the apostle of direct action in modern Indian politics. Being staunch believers in self-reliance and direct action as the only effective means for India to reach her cherished goal of Real Swaraj, the speakers naturally criticised the attitude of some Liberal leaders, who are well-known for their opposition to the method at any time and in any form.

(2) The speakers held that the Viceroy's manifesto, being a trap, set to ensnare India, deserved rejection and so they appealed to the leaders to devote all their attention to the constructive programme, which is exactly the thing done by Mahatmaji. I wonder where there was any occasion for us to denounce the leadership of Mahatmaji, except in the mind of the "Times" correspondent. The wish is always father to the thought, as the sages say, to accuse a person of denouncing his leader, when he says that he would always prefer the interests of the country to a leader, if there be any choice between the two, is nothing short of gross injustice.

(3) It is a pity the "Times of India" correspondent happens not to know the difference between a student and a disciple. Mr. B. V. Datar, who opposed us, is dubbed as my disciple, simply because he was once one of my students in the Poona N. M. Vidyalaya, in long past. The less said of this the better.

(4) I have dared to encroach upon your space, simply because I do not wish an impression to be created in India through the machinations of some of our friends that the young generation in Poona does not find Mahatmaji's leadership congenial. The case is quite the opposite. We look upon Mahatmaji as the only sheet-anchor of India's hopes.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. (BALUKAKA) KANITKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Poona City & District Congress Committees.

"SOLICITORS IN CONFERENCE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The account which you give on the editorial page of your esteemed paper of this morning of the work done in favour of articled clerks by the Incorporated Law Society particularly in so far as it relates to the efforts to be made to provide for adequate and proper legal training for these future solicitors, reminds me of the crying need for similar arrangements being made by the Bombay Bar Council for training up candidates for their Advocates Examination. I do not wish to occupy much space and, therefore, would content myself by giving a few figures relating to the last Advocates Examination held in August of this year, from which you will see that among the 21 full-fledged Advocates turned out by the Bombay Bar Council, there does not appear to be a single Mahomedan or a single Parsi or a Christian, the entire list consisting of Hindus:—

HINDUS.

	Appeared	Passed.
Whole Exam.	133	21
Part I	248	16
Part II	131	17

MAHOMEDANS.

	Appeared	Passed
Whole Exam.	12	0
Part I	4	0
Part II	3	2

PARSIS.

	Appeared	Passed.
Whole. Exam.	1	0
Part I	2	0
Part II	1	0

CHRISTIANS.

	Appeared	Passed.
Whole Exam.	0	0
Part I	1	0
Part II	0	0

Whereas Government have a Law College in Bombay and the Law Society has colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad and there is another Law College at Karachi coaching up students for the LL.B. examinations, the candidates preparing for the Advocates Examination have apparently been left to shift for themselves barring a few scattered private classes doing some excellent work in their own humble way. In this may also be found an explanation of the absence of any large number of my Mahomedan and Parsi brethern sitting for the Advocates Examination, and one may be justified in hoping that Government, the Bombay Bar Council and the Law Society will be pleased to have this matter gone into thoroughly and set right.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. K

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS IN R. I. M. DOCK.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Friday last the 22nd instant, 19 men of the factory workshop of the R. I. M. Dock were suspended by Lieut. Kerr as a piece of metal of 1" diametre passed by him when he was passing by the side of the workshop. The said 19 men were suspended because they were working just near the staircase where Lieut. Kerr was descending. The men positively asserted that nobody had thrown any metal at Lieut. Kerr but the said Lieut. Kerr persisted and stated that some one had thrown the metal at him.

Thereafter I wrote a letter to Lieut. Kerr as well as to the Flag Officer and Rear Admiral explaining to him the whole misunderstanding and requesting him to reinstate the men and to cancel the order of suspension but Lieut. Kerr persisted in it and refused to reinstate the men until they gave the name of the alleged assailant.

The Manager, however, who returned from upcountry looked into the matter and was satisfied that the men were not at all guilty and cancelled the order of suspension. However, he declined to order payment of the wages of the men for the two days on which they had stopped from working owing the aforesaid order. Such are the ways of the Dock Yard authorities!

I fail to understand why the men should be deprived of the two days' wages when the Manager was satisfied that they were innocent. So far I have not received any reply from the Flag Officer and Rear Admiral. I hope he will see his way to order payment to the men all the two days' wages.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.
President,
R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union.

ARTS COLLEGE FOR KONKAN.

Minister Requested To Give Theba Palace At Ratnagiri.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mahad, Nov. 28.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Konkan Education Society High School, Mahad, was held on Wednesday when the honourable Mr. Maulavi Raffiudin Ahmed, minister of Education presided. Mrs Hamid Ali distributed the prizes.

Mr. G. D. Tillu, the Principal of the School, traced the history of the Konkan Education Society and laid stress on the educational work the Society was doing in the Konkan, especially in the field of technical education at Alibag where the Society has successfully proved that it was possible to combine both the literary and technical sides in the same High School. He requested the Minister to consider favourably a request for the Society for an adequate building grant for the Mahad High School. He also asked him to consider favourably the claim the Society for a grant of the Theba Palace at Ratnagiri for accommodating the proposed Arts College for the Konkan, which was a natural development of the Society. The Minister in his reply promised to consider the requests favourably, and hoped that the High School of the Society would soon develop into an Arts College.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Postponed To December 5.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Secretary of the Madras Presidency Moslem Conference states that the Conference has been postponed to 5th December as Maulana Shafi Dawood, M.L.A., President-elect, has proceeded to Junagadh with Mr. Murtuza Sahib, M.L.A., to settle Hindu-Muslim differences there and will arrive at Madras only by that date.—A. P.

Rugby.—A fireman, one of the eight persons reported to be missing from the wreck of the steamer "Molesey" which was dashed on the rocks near Wooltack Point, Pembrokeshire, on Monday has been found alive and uninjured on the rocks.—B. O. W.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(Continued from page 6.)

strongly to the opinion that it is the highest interest of the party that in its day-to-day working it should be self-supporting, and that the time has come when the reduced central fund should be conserved for special purposes and needs. It was on this line that the discussion was set from the beginning. The upshot of it all was that the self-supporters, if one may call them such, won.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, impressed and convinced the House of Commons on Tuesday with his defence of the Government's resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. With a few instances and examples he laughed away the suggestion of a British surrender to the Soviet. He emphatically assured the House that the Government did not intend to pledge the credit of the country in support of any loan raised by Russia. Soviet propaganda would not be tolerated in the British Empire, and for the purpose of that inhibition the Communist International would be regarded as an organ of the Soviet. Mr. Baldwin reitered the orthodox Conservative hostility to any relations with revolutionary Russia, and expressed the view that an agreement on the part of the Bolsheviks was not worth the paper it was written upon. Mr Lloyd George delighted the Labour members with the vigour and cordiality of the support which he gave the policy of the Government. He scorned the propaganda of the Communists and said he feared the success of Stalin less than the failure of the Lord Privy Seal. "We were injuring ourselves," he said, "by our quarrel with Russia and Russian co-operation was necessary to world peace and disarmament" One significant fact was that one Conservative rebelled against his party in support of the Government. In the later stages of the debate Mr. Winston Churchill, who had been in Canada, returned to the House in time to hear Sir Austin Chamberlain deliver an unqualified attack upon Mr Henderson's policy. The Foreign Minister, he said, had surrendered to the blackmail that unless diplomatic relations were resumed no orders for goods would be placed in this country.

COLOUR BAR ON BRITISH SHIP.

An instance of the colour bar on a British ship was given by Miss Winfried Holtby, the novelist, at a lunch hour address at the Friends' Meeting House on Tuesday last. Miss Winfried said that on a P. & O. boat on which she was travelling a party of students was coming to England from Australia. The Party included Australians, New Zealanders, and Maoris, and they were exceedingly friendly together At Durham and Capetown number of South Africans joined the ship and there were terrible ructions. Some of the South Africans refused to go on to the table and others refused to join in the games. They sent deputations to the captain, and once, during a game of deck quoits, matters nearly came to blows. The captain gave way to the insistence of the South Africans and had tables set apart for the Maoris. Miss Holtby argued that democracy was a matter of civilization, not of race. The colour bar was not related to culture but to prejudice. Even the Jew at Tarsus, she added, was able to say "I was Roman born", but there seemed to be no definite status of citizenship in the British Empire.

EX-LIBERAL M.P. JOINS LABOUR.

Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones, who was Liberal M. P. for South Hackney in the last Parliament has joined the Labour party. In a letter to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Garro-Jones wrote that he felt himself unable to stand as Liberal candidate at the last election. "For some years I have doubted the power of the Liberal party to continue to be, as it once was, an instrument of true progress", he proceeded. "Recent events have confirmed my views. I now feel that all virile, progressive opinion, if it is to be effective, must identify itself with the great movement of which you are the leader. The closely related evils of unemployment and industrial depression must continue to give your Government great anxiety and to your opponents much-needed material for critical attack, but however difficult the solution of these problems may prove I am convinced that the moral force and the clear vision of the Labour and Socialist movement provide the qualities most likely to solve them and to make an end of undeserved poverty, unequal opportunities, and social injustice. would like you to know, therefore that I take my present decision, whole-heartedly in the sure belief that this movement wisely guided by its present leaders, will be the greatest political influence for good which our history has known." The Prime Minister, in reply, offered a very cordial welcome to Mr. Garro-Jones into the ranks of the Labour party and expressed the confident hope that he would find in it ample opportunity to render service to the causes he has at heart.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

—:o:—

Chief Officer Of Steamer Arrested

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

Mr. S. H. Gibson, Chief Officer of steamer Tapti, which is now lying at the port here, was arrested last night, following, it is alleged, the discovery of 30 seers of opium contained in his suitcase. He came ashore and while boarding a taxi Mr. Gibson was accosted by the Exeise Inspector who was waiting for him being in possession of previous intimation. The suitcase was examined at the police station where, it is alleged, a quantity of opium was found in it. He has been released on bail. The case will be tried next week.—A. P.

Travancore Banking Enquiry Committee.

—:o:—

TRAVANCORE, Nov. 25.

A Banking Enquiry Committee for investigating banking in Travancore State has been appointed. A. P.

Muslim Hartal In Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

A Muslim hartal has been announced for to-marrow here. It has been oragnised under the auspices of the Jamaat Ulema, Delhi, as a protest against the Sarda Act.—A. P.

MOVING SCENES IN LAHORE COURT.

—:o:—

APPROVER AND ACCUSED SHED TEARS.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

At to-day's hearing of the Lahore "conspiracy" case, Hansraj Vohra, approver, stated that he suspected that one of the three members of the Revolutionary Party, namely, Sukhdev, Jaigopal, Kishorilal, arrested in Kashmire Building, was responsible for the leakage of party's secret. Witness concluded that situation had changed and decided not to withhold the statement which he had made to the police on May 5. Witness did not do so to save himself or due to resentment towards any particular person. On 15th or 16th of May the police enquired of witness if he would become an approver. (At this stage the witness was seen wiping his eyes and appeared greatly moved.) Bhagat Singh and other accused in the dock looked depressed and the eyes of some were visibly dimmed.

Mr. Amardas, defence counsel, started cross-examining witness on other points.

At this stage the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Hindu Sabha's Condolence.

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has sent a wire to His Highness Bhim Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Khatmandu, Nepal, expressing its deep regret of the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Chandra Samsher Jung Bahadur the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Sir G. Salmond On Flying Tour Round India.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rugby.—Air-Vice Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India is embarking on a flying tour round India, inspecting landing facilities and ground organisation. The starts from Delhi on Snuday.—B. O. W.

"Mauretania" Returns To New York.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 28.

New York.—The "Mauretania," with the four by ten feet hole above the waterline, is returning to this place unassisted. The Captain informed the harbour police that a car ferry did not give her the right of way. It is hoped that temporary repair will enable continuance of the voyage.—Reuter.

Calcutta. Justices Ghose and Pearson dismissed the appeal filed by Mr. Dilwar Hussein, Editor, "Daily Sultan" who was sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition for an article appearing on April 25th. The article referred to the imperialist exploitation of India by the Britishers and stated the system of Government constituted was a disgrace to humanity.—Free Press.

SALT MARKETING.

—:o:—

Manufacturers To Consider Sir P. Ginwalla's Scheme.

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The examination of representatives of local salt manufacturers by the Tariff Board revealed that they were unfavourably impressed by the President, Sir Padamji Ginwalla's scheme for salt marketing. After much discussion, Mr. Hallifax, representing Grax, Ltd., asked for a clearer explanation. It was further decided that Karachi manufacturers should meet to consider the scheme and communicate their views to the Tariff Board within a month or so.

Questioned on the Calcutta Combine and the costs of production, Mr. Hallifax, said that local manufacturers had not made any attempt to join the combine.—A. P.

Maiden Flight Of R-100 Postponed.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Maiden flight of airship R-100 from Howden to the mooring tower at Cardington has been postponed, weather not permitting R-101 to be garaged. R-100 has been privately built at a cost of £70,000 less than the state-built airship R-101. One of the chief differences between the two a that R-100 is petrol-driven while R-101 is oil-driven. R-100 has three decks compared to two of R-101, and the dining saloon which accommodates 56 persons surrounded by a lounge deck. Her crusing speed is expected to be 80 miles hour, which is faster than R-101.—Reuter.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN KATHIAWAD.

—:o:—

Ports Question Settled?

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 26.

The Bhavnagar Peoples' Representative Assembly held its tenth session on November 14th under the presidentship of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the minor Maharaja being present. The opening address of the president narrated the year's work. Several questions were, answered and discussion followed. It is refreshing to find from the report that the Darbar has been pleased to sanction remission of about 20 lacs of rupees from the land revenue, this lean year due to uncertain rains. Other Kathiawad States may well copy this example.

KATHIAWAD PORTS QUESTION.

Wild rumours are afloat regarding the final settlement of the Kathiawad Ports' Question. It is said that the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, have decided to offer certain percentages as refund to the States from the customs revenue, levied on goods transhipped from the ports beyond Viramgam, in return for the development charges. The Maritime States, it is understood, are preparing their respective appeals against the decision.

LATE MR. DANI.

Kathiawad loses one of its very few ardent advocates of female education, one who has spent his everything after that, one who was the organiser of Mahila Vidyalaya, by the untimely death of Mr. Amritlal Dani of Bhavnagar that took place at Bombay where he was removed to Sir Harkissendas Hospital for treatment.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

The question of the agriculturists is to be seriously considered by all those interested in it. Every three or four years there is a lean year. Scarcity or uncertainty of rains; visits of the locust or of cold; heavy assessments and hard collections; outstanding debts and rare remissions; all these leave very little to the toiling peasant for his own bare maintenance.

Everywhere it is heard that the cause of the farmers is very dear and near to the authorities. Lip sympathy is profusely offered. Circulars and orders are issued; rules and regulations are also framed to grant them relief. Nawanagar, Morvi and Bhavnagar have special legislation.

But "a bold peasantry, their country's pride" is entirely left to the mercy of God and poorly-paid officials. No serious helpful effort is ever made to improve their lot. The conditions under which they labour, are serious and sincere efforts are not made in time to improve their lot it is feared that "When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Rajas and Maharajas may well mind the following from H. E. the Viceroy's speech at Kolhapur:—

"The personal ruler who has won the affection of his subjects by his efforts for their welfare and betterment has nothing to fear for the future and his entranchments are stronger than those provided by treaties or engagements however sacred these are rightly held to be."

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"ONE-SIDED ACTION OF INDIAN GOVT."

Failure To Intervene Promtply In Labour Disputes.

EDUCATION THE GREATEST NEED.

Indian Merchants' Chambers' View.

The following is the text of the memorandum of written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:—

The Chamber has generally supported proposals for the improvement of Labour. In so far as the workers in factories and in large establishments constitute perhaps the most intelligent section of the masses, every suggestion for improving their physical condition, their surroundings, their conditions of work and generally for bringing about their amelioration, will receive the support of the Committee.

My Committee regret the emphasis which is being constantly put in imitation of the western world on the conflict between the interests of Labour and Capital. This emphasis, perhaps, does not do much harm in the West where various social and political forces balance themselves. But in India where the labour community is backward in education and is not apprised of its interests and rights, a general disturbance which does not aim at a concrete result, cannot but produce harm. As an illustration of this, my Committee would like to point out the recent strike in Bombay, which extended beyond all reasonable period, and the price paid by labour and industry as a whole is beyond all hopes of redemption within a reosonable period of time.

My Committee would like to see genuine trade unionism established in this country. The organisation of unions, as the Commission will discover, is on defective lines at present. A trade unian should receive regular contribution from its members and its affairs should be managed on the basis of such contributions by men of the working classes or by regular trade union officials. My Committee do not object to assistance being rendered to trade unions, as at present in some cases, by individuals from a true union amongst themwhose desire is to guide Labour in securing its true interests, but they would prefer to see unions formed on proper lines and run by the men themselves. A true sense of responsibility would then dawn on the unions, which is unfortunately not the case at present.

STRIKES IN THE WEST AND INDIA.

My Committee would urge on the Commission to enquire how is it that what is regarded in the West as the ultimate weapon in a class conflict, is called into existence in this country in the very first instance. The expedient of a strike is resorted to in countries where trade unionism has advanced on proper lines as a last resort. In India we have known of strikes taking place and of men going on strike, not knowing what it is all about. The formulation of grievances comes about in India after the strike has been declared. Consultations with the management take place after the srike and in an atmosphere in which both parties are losing and are excited and, therefore, in an atmosphere in which, whatever the outcome of the strike may be, a certain amount of bitterness and bad feeling is left. When a reasonable settlement is reached regarding the old grievances, the final point of contention usually is the question of wages during the strike period. Again and again in India the phenomenon of a lightning strike at the instance of a few people led away by sentiment is seen, and this sort of activity on the part of Labour has had adverse effect on the progress of the industry. Sympathetic strikes, in the opinion of my Committee, do not always disclose the strength of the labour feeling but the weakness. The real bargaining power of Labour arises from a true union amongst themselves and from responsibility towards industry, which finds means for the workers. This sense of responsibility unfortunately has not been evince on all occasions. Allowance may, however, be made for the fact that the labour movement has been in its infancy in India, but my Committee would like to see in future these defects remedied. Labour's claim for improvement would have a much stronger moral as well as material basis when they evince the same tender thought for the preservation and the progress of industry.

The result of recent tendency amongst Labour, in Bombay at all events, has been a desire to do as little work as possible and to neglect duties assigned to them except where wages are on piecerate basis. Even here while production is attended to, due care for machinery and plant is not to be seen. My Committee understand that discipline which is essential in the efficient organisation of the industry has been greatly disturbed. The result is that on the basis of ordinary costs of cotton and cloth, the textile industry should in Bombay to-day be well-off, but it is notorious that it is losing. The policy of Labour in not checking inefficiency and neglect and in adopting an attitude which requires increased supervision, is suicidal as it is likely to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs.

EDUCATION THE GREATEST NEED.

The most important need of the labour classes in India is education. In spite of the very heavy increased load of taxes being levied on the country during the last twelve years both by the Central Government and by Provincial Governments, the popular demand for compulsory education has not been met. It is unfortunate that education is not made available even to the children of the limited number of industrial workers who are going to constitute the next generation of Labour. This defect is likely to perpetuate the present condition and the present mentality of Labour. As a result of all this there is room for criticism regarding lack of elementary notions of citizenship on the part of Labour. People come from thir village homes without any idea as to the requirements of city life in the matter of their own health or their own safety. They are liable to panic. The education, which the Chamber would like to see imparted, not only to children but to adults working in factories, ought to comprise elementary hygiene and elementary citizenship. The next important improvement in the matter of the condition of the labouring classes is to teach them the value of money and how to spend it. My Committee would like to point out that either singly or in unions the labouring classes do not receive full value for their money from the shops to which they resort. They are also prone to get into debt either to the shopkeepers or to petty moneylenders and the evils, from which they themselves ultimately suffer at the hands of usurious moneylenders, are notorious. The last but the most important notion which they lack and which it would be most essential to instu into them, is the value of savings. There are no benefit societies in India working on the Western model, and provision for old age or for any social or for any other contingency is rare indeed. The savings of the working classes are generally invested in ornaments which fetch them no interest and which, when converted, generally show a deficit both on account of wear and tear, making charges and on account of the alloy which is mixed with the precious metal. A feature of the life of the working classes is the loss of their savings arising out of an open hospitality to all relations, kinsmen, village folk and caste men. When ever men are unemployed for any reasons, or when they choose deliberately fo stay away from employment, whether it is for a short period or for a long period. they go and live with their relations, kinsmen, or villagemen either in the industrial centre or in the village home. While this is a very useful social phenomenon of insurance in the absence of elaborate and adequate provision against unemployment, it eats away the savings of the working classes as a whole and we have no counterpart in India to the enormous funds which trade unions, benefit societies, building societies and other co-operative bodies have in Western countries to the credit of the working classes.

EXPLOITATION DUE TO IGNORANCE.

The other exploitation to which the working classes are exposed, is also the result of their ignorance of their rights and opportunities and that is at the hands of jobbers, who are men arisen from their own ranks. The full extent and evil of this exploitation, my Committee trust, the Commission would be able to unravel in the course of their investigation and hope they will be able to institute some effective punitive machinery against the exactions to which men are subjected in this manner.

The progress of edcation, of health conditions and of the social surroundings in which the workmen live, is desirable not only in their own interests but also in the interests of the community generally, and it is essential that the rights which Labour has so far secured by legislation and administrative enactments, should be clearly understood by them individually and they should know how to stand out for such rights in a businesslike manner, i.e., in a manner which will not detract from their own interests or which will not hurt, the fountain of their income and the source of their employment, viz., the industries in which they are engaged.

The improvement of labour conditions, the increase of wages and the bringing up of Labour in India on the same basis as Labour in other countries, have been constantly discussed and rightly given a chief place in the programme of the working classes in this country. My Committee wish to point out that such a programme is perfectly legitimate and laudable. They would, however, point out that the result of these efforts would not depend merely on the strength of the Labour struggle against what are called the Capitalist classes. The ultimate limit of all amelioration of conditions of work and life is set by the price which can be realised for an article. This price is regulated by the price at which the article can be imported (subject, of course, to import duties) and also by the price at which a rival concern is prepared to sell. Internal competition and foreign imports, therefore, determine the selling price. From this price the industry has necessarily to pay for the raw material.

INCREASE IN COSTS OF RAW MATERIAL.

The costs of raw material, it must be recognised, have generally increased on account of the increased transport and other costs as well as increased taxation. The industry has further to pay for the

(Continued on Next Page.)

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"ONE-SIDED ACTION OF INDIAN GOVT."

—:o:—

(Continued From Previous Page.)

capital costs of the buildings, machineries and of the equip- industries have further to pay interest charges on borrowed capital and these have also increased in recent years. They have to pay insurance as well as posts, telegraphs, telephone and other charges, which have shown a marked increase. After all these legitimate out of pockets, the residue, from which Labour and Capital can claim their respective shares, is restricted to a particular amount and this very rigorous restriction is not generally realised by those who claim to speak for Labour or in favour of Labour. If this residual share is to increase, the production costs must diminish and one of the most important factors for diminishing the these in order that when they wear out they can be replaced. A'l ments and for the depreciation of production costs is efficiency of Labour. My Committee desire to record that as compared with a generation ago, Indian Labour has improved considerably in efficiency but there is still a very big leeway to be made up before they attain the efficiency of the workmen in Western countries, and specially the American. If Labour want similar conditions to those that prevail in the West, they must give the same kind of work as is given by their comrades in the West, because the products of Western factories are coming in competition with the products of factories in which Indian labour is employed. The position is much worse in the matter of the Latin countries like Italy, where the standard of living is not as high as in the United Kingdom. But the matter becomes still more serious when we come to Japan where production is on the same basis as in the West with much lower wages and with an "espirit-de-corps" and a national feeling, which secures very efficient and careful work. The Japanese Government, my Committee understand, follows a policy of close study of the vicissitudes of an industry and renders assistance to secure industries from any undue harm over a certain number of years. This policy my Committee would like to see established in India.

ONE-SIDED ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

My Committee regret that the action taken by Government with regard to labour questions appears to be more or less one-sided, in that, while they have been very prompt with regard to ratifications of Conventions and Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conferences, they are slow to a fault in meeting with any situation which arises locally, necessitating their intervention either as regards labour disputes or as regards protection to industries. In Europe Government intervention in the time of a great labour crisis is prompt, the latest instance being in connection with the recent textile strike in Lancashire. In India, Government do not move so quickly. They have failed to protect workmen who are willing to work, and have been somewhat dilatory in putting on the statute book laws which would protect workmen against coercion. My Committee have been a consistent critic of Government's policy towards industry and they feel that the weakness of India's industrial position must be recognised if Labour's condition is to be permanently improved. This weakness arises from the fact that industries are isolated and are not linked together with the result that many things, which industry requires, have got to be imported including machinery. The filling up of these gaps cannot be done by private initiative, particularly as most of the large suppliers of imported articles have set up their own agencies here and are now offering competition of an unfair character to any local enterprise which comes into existence. My Committee consider that an industry, which is threatened with extinction, is entitled at the hands of the Government of the country to immediate consideration and adjustment not merely in the matter of tariffs, but in the matter of transport charges and in various other matters such as patronage of Government purchases. In all these directions Government have shown themselves unwilling to move with the demands of public opinion. My Committee would like to see Labour realise that they are vitally interested in the progress of industry generally and in the increased scope of employment, because the sustenance or improved wages comes ultimately from continuous and progressive demand for Labour. They would earnestly request the Commission to analyse this fundamental economic fact and the bearing which it must inevitably have on the fortune of Labour in India.

(To be continued.)

VICEROY AT KARAPUR.

—:o:—

BUSY DAYS OF SHIKAR.

Viceroy's Camp,
KARAPUR, Nov. 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin have spent the last four days in the Maharaja of Mysore's Kheddah camp at Karapur in a beautiful teak and bamboo forest, thirty miles from Mysore. Other guests include the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Pears. The first two days were spent in the attempt to drive a herd of wild elephants across the river into a stockade, but after continued efforts, the herd broke back through the close line of beaters and the attempt had to be abandoned. On Monday, a number of elephants already rounded up in the outer stockade were successfully driven into the inner stockade, where Their Excellencies watched a big tusker being roped and finally led off by five tame elephants. Several other ele-elephants were then similarly roped and after being given a bath in the adjoining river, were tethered to trees.

At the tiger drive on Tuesday, the Maharajkumar of Benares was in the Viceroy's machan, and at His Excellency's request, he was given the first shot. The Maharajkumar bagged a fine tiger.

On Wednesday Their Excellencies watched a herd of elephants being driven from the outer to the inner stockade and the roping up of twelve elephants.

Their Excellencies have greatly enjoyed the Maharaja of Mysore's lavish hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for their visit. The Kheddah operations have been very interesting.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. H. P. Byramji to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The following appointments are announced:—

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. P. B. Wilkins.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. J. C. Wilson proceeded on leave.

Mr. J. Baldwin to officiate temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, from the date on which he took over charge from Mr. J. C. Wilson till relieved by Mr. P. B. Wilkins.

The leave for six weeks granted to Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 9th October 1929, is extended up to the 1st December 1929. The exact nature of the extension will be notified later.

Mr J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from 23rd August 1929.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S. is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 1st December 1929 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., doing duty as Chairman, Primary and Secondary Education Committee, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 11th November 1929.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India from 2nd August 1929 and the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Dr. G. D. Mankad, Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on half average pay for eleven months and 12 days with effect from 4th October 1929.

Consequent upon the grant of leave on average pay to Rao Bahadur S. S .Talmaki, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, and Superintendent, High Court Press, Bombay, the Hon. the Chief Justice has made the following appointment:

Mr. M. K. Adhikari, B.A., Superintendent, to officiate as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent, High Court Press Bombay, vice Rao Bahadur Talmaki.

Mr. Durlabhji Pragji Desai, Officiating District Deputy Colector, Kaira, is, on relief by Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, granted leave on average pay for 2 (two) months. The Notification issued by the Commissioner of Northern Division dated 15th inst. is cancelled.

The following postings of Income-tax Officers are hereby ordered:—

(1) Mr. E. V. D. Chislett, Income tax Officer, Bombay City, on return from leave to be Income-tax Officer, Satara District, vice Mr. K. A. Mehta.

(2) Mr. K. A. Mehta, Income-tax Officer, Satara District, on relief by Mr. Chislett to be Income-tax Officer, Broach and Panch Mahals Districts, vice Mr. A. C. Mehta reverting.

CONDITION OF VICTORIA GARDENS

—:o:—

Inadequate Grant For Upkeep Of Zoo.

The question of improving the condition of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay and its Zoological collection was mooted at a meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday when the following letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner was considered:—

"I have the honour to state that an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 was provided in the Budget for the purchase of animals for our zoological collection for years past. This grant was found inadequate for the purchase of costly or rare animals for our Zoo. Since the last three years, however, this grant has been reduced to Rs. 2,000 per annum. It is therefore still more inadequate and barely suffices to replenish the present stock of animals which are mostly of the cheap and common variety. In 1924, the question of improving the condition of the Victoria Gardens and its Zoological collection was under consideration.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

One of the improvements proposed was the addition of specimens of rare animals and the construction of cages for them at any estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,000. This proposal was not, however, accepted by the Gardens and Recreation Committee of the Corporation. I feel that some efforts should be made by us to add to our collection of animals, so that our Zoo may compare favourably with other Zoos in India. There is, however, no possibility for any spppecial provision being made for the purpose at any rate for some years owing to the financial stringency. I therefore proposed to utilize the revenue derived from the Victoria Gardens from sale of plants, flowers, animals, etc., for the general improvement of our Zoological collection and with this end in view suggest the creation of Special Fund to be named the Garden Fund to which all such receipts should be credited instead of to the General Fund. This fund will then be used for the purchase of rare and costly animals and plants improvements of aviaries and conservatories and special improvements to the cages. The average income derived from this source amounts to about Rs. 6,000 per annum I understand that in many other cities in India and abroad, such revenue is especially earmarked for improving the Zoological collections.

I, therefore, request the approval of the Corporation under Section 121 of the Municipal Act to credit the receipts from the sale of plants, flowers, animals and other miscellaneous receippts derived from the Victoria Gardens and the Zoological collection to a separate heading to be called the "Garden Fund" and to debit thereto all expenses connected with the purposes mentioned above."

The suggestions made in the letter were referred to the Finance Committee for deliberation.

Wrestling Match In Sholapur.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Meherally stopped here on his way to Varangal. As there was a big wrestling match the same day it was not possible to hold a public meeting. After discussing some points with the workers of the Youth League here he left for Varangal the

There was a very big wrestling match between Gulamkader of Indore and Manna of Kolhapur. The spectators numbered about eight thousand. Pahilwan Gulam Kader won the contest in about 10 minutes.

SOPARI BAG ROAD TRAGEDY.

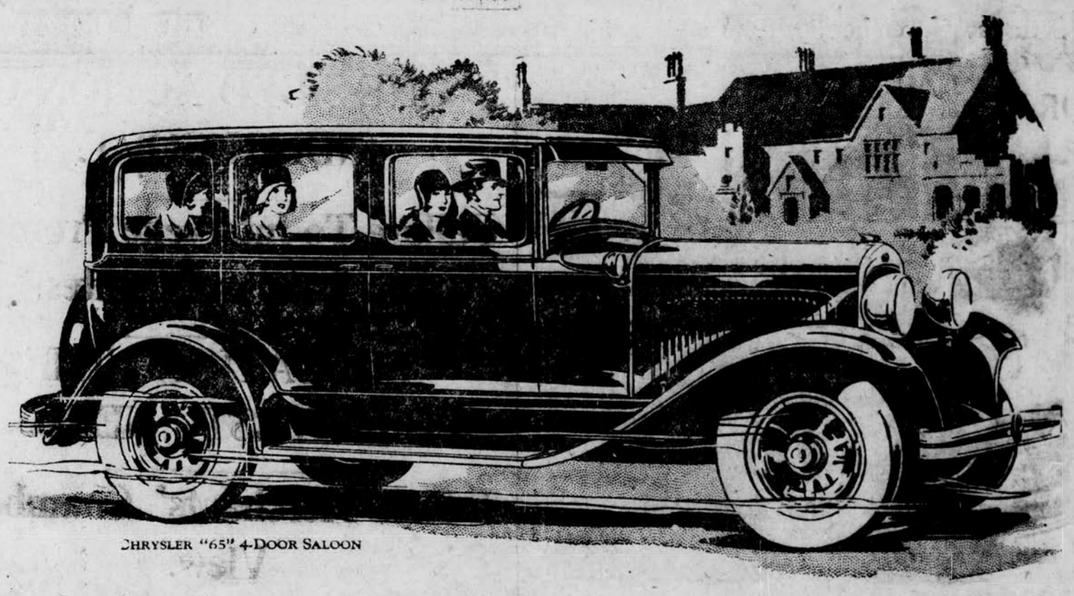
—:o:—

Verdict Of Murder Returned.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder on Friday against Kekhashru Dhanjisha Hodiwalla, who it was alleged had struck an axe on the head of Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Daruwalla, a Parsi motor driver on Tuesday, morning in Baria Building, Sopari Baug Road, and subsequently succumbed to his injuries. When the case came before the Coroner on Wednesday the suspect expressed a desire to call witness to show that the deceased had told the witnesses certain things about his (suspect's) wife and that he committed murder to avenge her honour. The witnesses refused to give evidence on behalf of the suspect and the jury recorded verdict as above.

Calcutta, Nov. 27.—Mr. Syamsunder Chakraverty, President of the All-India Sanatan Dharama Conference left to-day by the Madras Mail with the Bengal and Assam delegates.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Nov. 27—Sjt. Subash Bose left to-night to preside over the Nagpore and Amraoti Students' Conferences—Free Press.



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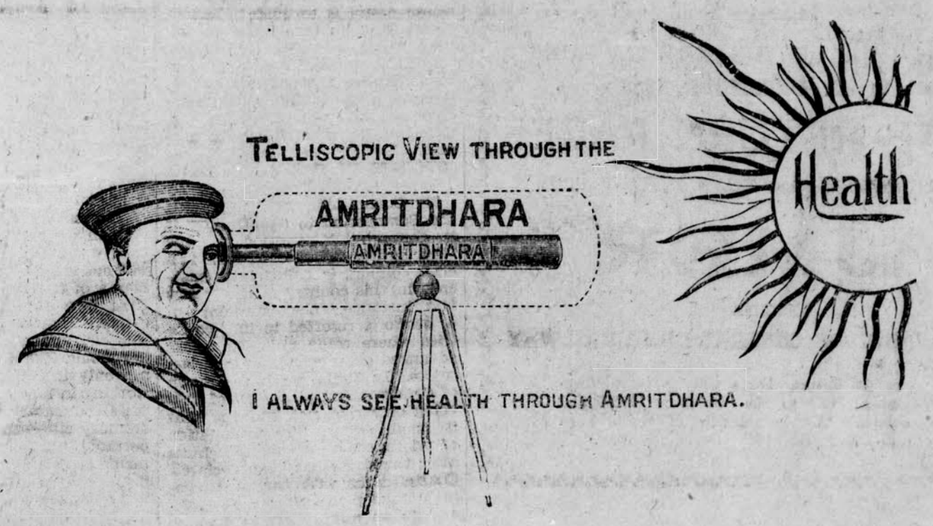

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Indian Companies' Act.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS SUGGEST AMENDMENTS.

CHECKS TO ABUSE OF POWERS BY COMPANIES' DIRECTORS.

The following are further suggestions of the Bombay Shareholders' Association regarding amendments to be made in the Indian Companies' Act made to the Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi:

1. As the Government are aware the Directors exercise all the powers of the Company except those expressly excluded by the Articles of Association. Powers to buy shares, to invest and lend moneys, and to give financial or other guarantees, are some of those vested in the Directors. My Committee have come across cases in which these powers, or any one or more of them, have been used in some form or other for the purpose of assisting weak Companies under the same firm of Managing Agents. Some of the Directors are also common to the Companies concerned.

It is notorious that stronger Companies have suffered either through depreciation in the value of shares of weaker Companies bought, or through shrinkage of loans or interest charges, while in some cases the stronger Companies have been saddled with liabilities and burdens which have very materially affected their financial strength and working. As a matter of fact, some mills which were intrinsically in a perfectly sound financial condition had been forced into liquidation as a result of the undesirable practice on the part of the Managing Agents advancing loans out of their surplus funds to weaker Companies under their own management. The Textile Tariff Board have also found to that effect. (See page 90 of the report).

My Committee therefore suggest that amendments to the following effect be made in the Act:

SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENTS.

(1) Buying shares or Debentures in Companies or lending moneys to or giving guarantees for Companies under the same agency should only be allowed by an extraordinary resolution of the Company.

(2) For the purpose of the aforesaid prohibition, Agencies though under different names but having common partners be considered to be the same Agencies.

My Committee have also noticed that there is a practice of investing the surplus funds Companies with firms of shroffs in which Managing Agents themselves are substantial partners; this fact is also borne out by the Report of the Textile Tariff Board (See page 89 of the report). My Committee agree with the Tariff that this practice is open to grave objection. They therefore suggest that the Act so amended as to put a stop to this practice.

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B. O.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

Proprietor Of Tailoring Firm In Trouble.

On a complaint of criminal breach of trust, the Bombay City Police have arrested Francis D'Souza, proprietor of the Bean Monde Super Tailoring House at Churchgate Street on Wednesday evening. D'Souza was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. The complainant in the case is one Louis residing at Dadar.

Sub-Inspector De Sa in asking for a remand of the accused into police custody stated that the accused was arrested at about 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday. It appears that the complainant being a friend of the accused sought his help to open an account for him in the Allahabad Bank under the name of King and Co. It was alleged that the accused took the complainant to the Bank the previous day and leaving him(the complainant) near the door. the accused went inside with Rs. 300 entrusted to him by the complainant for the purpose of opening an account in the Bank. The accused is stated to have returned after some time with a book in his pocket with the name of King and Co. written on the cover.

The accused is said to have represented to the complainant that the work was not completely finished and that he wanted to go to the Imperial Bank to get some surety. The accused then went to the Imperial Bank and the complainant standing outside, waited for hours but the accused could not be seen. He then went to the accused's shop at Curchgate Street and found the accused at about 8-30 p.m. The accused is then alleged to have stated that he had utilised the money and that he would return the same next morning. The complainant was not paid the money tne following morning whereupon he lodged a complaint with the police and had the accused arrested.

Mr. Francis Dias appearing for the accused requested the Court to release the accused on bail. His Worship passed orders that the accused be released on a bail of Rs. 500 of which Rs. 100 was to be deposited in cash.

Temples For Untouchables.

MAHATMAJI EXPLAINS POSITION.

Swami Anand who has been leading a valiant fight for the so-called untouchables writes:

"An extract from your contribution made to the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" has been reproduced by Bombay newspapers this week, which contains the following observations on the question of admission of untouchables into Hindu temples: "Our Municipalities can do much to bring about this consummation by opening model schools for the instruction of untouchable children, by inducing the trustees of temples to open them to untouchables and where this is not possible by building attractive temples in suitable places specially for the use of untouchables and encouraging the public to make use of those temples in common with untouchables," etc., etc.

"In view of the rather tense situation prevailing in Bombay, Poona and this part of the country generally. I am afraid your plea for building special temples for untouchables is likely to be misconstrued, your guarded and qualifying language notwithstanding. Will you please therefore explain your meaning in the columns of "Young India?"

In the beginning of the movement as I had conceived it on my return from South Africa in 1915, I had thought that it was wholly inconsistent with the movement for removing untouchability to build separate temples or schools for them. But experience taught me that the movement could not proceed upon strict logic and that we Hindus had so much suppressed a third of ourselves that even after the articulate Hindus had with one voice declared for removal the suppressed brethren would for a long time need the helping hand in a variety of ways. After the theoretical, lip removal of untouchability, if no special effort was made, the vast bulk of them would not readily take advantage of the removal and the ignorant mass would not tolerate them especially when the latter would be naturally clumsy in their deportment or pardonably forward in the enjoyment of long withheld freedom. I am therefore convinced that the two things will have to go hand in hand—perfect freedom to enter ordinary temples, and ordinary schools and to use common wells at the same time as erection of model schools and model temples specially designed for the convenience of 'untouchables,' but open to the others subject always to priority for 'untouchables.' It was along this line of reasoning that I suggested in the brief note for the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" that the Municipalities could foster removal of untouchability by erecting temples and model schools for the suppressed classes side by side with the attempt to have the existing temples thrown open to these countrymen of ours.

My note may therefore on no account be taken as an excuse for condoning prohibition against entry into temples, etc. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the manifesto of the Bombay leaders who have advised the removal of the prohibition against temples entry throughout the Bombay Presidency. I have therefore just read with great joy the news that Ramachandra temple in Bombay has been thrown open to the suppressed classes by Sjt. Thakordas Nanabhai a trustee of the temple. I hope that there will be no relaxation in the effort initiated in Bombay." Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India."

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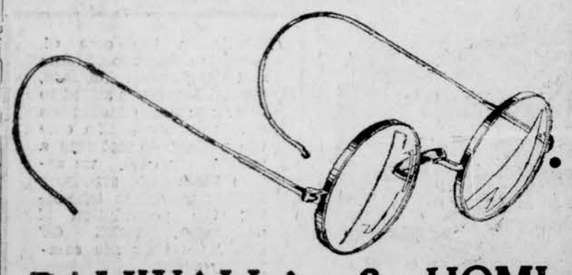

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DELHI MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Supported By Karaatak P. C. C.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICY OF MYSORE GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 20.

The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee held its tenth annual general meeting on the 23rd and the 24th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kaujalgi. Representatives from all parts of Karnataka including Mysore were present.

The election of office-bearers, members to the K. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C. the consideration of the budget and other routine matters were attended to.

DELHI MANIFESTO.

Lively discussion centred round the proposition referring the Viceroy's announcement and the consideration of the present political atmosphere in the country. A large number of amendments were given notice of, and they were all discussed with much warmth and a good deal of interest, and were declared lost one after another.

INDIAN STATES.

Mr. V. S. Sampat Rao's resolution that the Round Table Conference should include representatives of the Indian States subjects was ruled out of order.

Mr. Sampat Rao stated that he would have his resolution carried out in the States Subjects Conference which would shortly meet in Bangalore, where he hoped his resolution would meet with a better fate.

The following resolution was finally adopted:

"In view of the supreme necessity of unity, among the political parties this meeting of Mr. K. P. C. C. supports the Delhi manifesto as confirmed at the Allahabad meeting with all the conditions and implications, contained therein. This Committee further recommends to the Lahore Congress to adhere to the Calcutta resolution, in case, the conditions indicated in the Delhi Manifesto are not fulfilled before the 31st of December 1929.

In case, the Lahore Congress is obliged to adhere to the Calcutta Resolution, this Committee recommends it to undertake country wide campaign, with a view to prepare smaller areas for starting Civil Disobedience, on the lives of Bardoli."

MR. KRISHNA RAO'S DISSENT.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao dissented from the above, and his resolution was to the following effect. He had a good following and his resolution having been thrown out he made a statement explaining his position and resigned his place on K. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C.

MYSORE AFFAIRS.

The K. P. C. C. recorded the following resolution:—

"This Committee views with alarm the inauguration of the repressive policy by the Mysore Government, and expresses its sympathy with the sufferers during the disturbances in Mysore."

Thanks were proposed to the out going office-beares and were carried.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar was elected President of the K. P. C. C. for the ensuing year. He was absent from the meeting as he is still in the hospital where he is progressing towards recovery after an operation. Several delegates went to Hubli hospital to see him.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

The following were elected as members of the A. I. C. C.

Dr. N. S. Hardekar, Mr. Vaman Rao Naik of Hyderabad, Mr. Kowjalagi Srinivasa Rao of Bijapur, Mr. Hasakoppa Krishna Rao of Mysore, Mr. Hanumantha Rao Kowjalagi, Mr. Madhave Rao Deshpande of Belgaum, Dr. Hulyalkar, Mr. K. Ranga Iengar President of the Tumkar, Municipality in Mysore, Mr. V. N. Jog, M. L. C., Mr. Vasupalappa of Bellary, Mr. Madhavarao Kabboor of Dharwar, Mr. Beldona Bhima Rao of Bellary, Mr. K. T. Bashyam of Bangalore and Mr. D. V. Belvi, M. L. A., Mr. R. R. Diwakar was also elected but owing to ill-health he declined the honor.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

The following were elected as members of the K. P. C. C.:—

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, K. T. Bashyam, S. N. M. Rasni, K. Rangaiengar, V. S. Sanjiva Rao, T. C. S. Maniam, Mathanda, Beldona Bhima Rao, Vasripalappa, Gururaja Rao, Sribrahamanyam, Vamanrao Naik, Dr. Pathak and 3 others.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The following were elected office bearers for the coming year:—

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, M.A., LL.B., President, Mr. Kowjalgi Srinivasa Rao, B.A., LL.B., Mr. K. Ranga Iengar, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Vasupalappa, Vice-Presidents and Mr. R. S. Hukerikar, Mr. Hanumantha Rao Kowjalagi, M.D., LL.B., and Dr. N. S. Hardekar, Secretaries, Dr. Umchagi, Treasurer and Mr. Dharwarkar, Auditor.

BORSAD MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS' PROTEST TELLS.

Govt. Depute Auditors For Inquiry.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov., 25.

In view of the forthcoming Youth Conference at Ahmedabad, the youths of this place have decided to send a few delegates to represent the local Youth League's viewpoint. Signs of fresh activity are evident here.

Our municipal affairs have taken a turn for the better. The Government has sent two auditors to inspect and report, presumably regarding the administration of the present Municipal President. This is evidently due to the strong action taken by the majority of municipal councillors on the 18th instant, when they sent the follow-in telegram to the Minister, Local Self-Government:—

"No confidence motion having been ruled out, majority municipal councillors resolved informing the President to cease functioning. Non-compliance resulting in complete deadlock. Pray take immediate action."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PRESIDENT.

After this, one of the municipal councillors has tabled a motion to grant Rs. 50 to institute legal proceedings against the President. Much heat has been engendered on account of this resolution which is expected to come up before the General Board in the current week.

There is a feeling of deep satisfaction on account of the prompt action taken up by the Hon. Minister, Local Self-Government; and the public of Borsad hope that the irregularities beginning with the inception of the present Board ending with the deadlock created by the President will be thoroughly looked into, and matters set right.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

—:o:—

Programme For Central Provinces.

Thursday (the 5th proximo):—Arrive Akola at 9 p.m. (The Deputy Commissioner, Akola, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces, and the Provincial Assistant Commissioners will meet the Commission at the station).

Friday (the 6th proximo):—8-30 a.m., the Commission will visit one mill and one ginning factory in Akola and a workers' 'busti'. Evidence may also be taken of witnesses selected on the spot. 3 p.m., leave Akola; and 8 p.m., arrive Nagpur.

Saturday (the 7th proximo):—Oral examination of—(10 a.m.) a representative of the Local Government accompanied by the Director of Industries, the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Deputy Commisioner, Nagpur, and an officer of the Public Works Department. 12 noon, the Director of Public Health; 2-30 p.m., oral examination of workers' representatives.

Monday (the 9th proximo):—Forenoon: Inspection of industrial institutions. (The Commission will divide into two panels, one of which will visit the Manganese Mines at Mansar and the other the Empress Mills).

Tuesday (the 10th proximo):—Oral examination of (10-30 a.m.), Sir Sorabji B. Mehta, Manager, Empress Mills, Nagpur; 2-30 p.m., a representative of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association, Kamptee. Leave Nagpur 10 p.m.

ENGLISH TIME RECORDS.

—:o:—

Two Year Old's Remarkable Speed.

Several race-goers who take more than a passing interest in the game set great store by time tests. The Flat racing season in England saw the setting up of several new records for all distances. Here are some of them:—

Dara Shukot won in 2 mins. 3-2|5 secs. with 9st. over one and a quarter miles at Warwick. The previous best was 2 mins. 6-1|5 secs.

Henri when carrying the Kolhapur livery did this distance in 2 mins. 3-3|5 secs. some years ago.

Blenheim, with 9st. 7lb., was clocked to cover the last five furlongs of the Abingdon mile at Newmarket in 58-1|5 seconds. Blenheim is a 2-year old of great promise.

Proud Chieftain, when owned by the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan covered this sprint in 59-4|5 seconds.

At Leicester Croesus was clocked to cover the mile and a half in 2 mins, 29-1|5 secs. with 7st. 13lb. up. Previous best 2 mins. 34 secs.

The best time done at Mahaluxmi was by Candle Hill who made 2 mins. 35-4|5 secs. with 9st. 4lb. in the saddle.

Xenophobe returned 3 mins. 4 secs. for the mile and three-quarters, but this is far behind the record established by Maryland at Mahaluxmi, Mr. C. N. Wadia's gelding doing this course in 2 mins. 59-1|5 secs. with 7st. 11lb. in the saddle.

PATHAN'S MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

All Accused Acquitted.

All the 12 accused were acquitted at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Madgaonker in the trial on the charge of murdering 3 Patnans at Mahim on February 4th last. All the accused except two are Hindus, and among them are two lads of 17 and 15 years.

It was alleged that on the day in question, when the kidnapping scare was going strong, five Pathans were hiding for protection in the compound of a building at Dharavi Road, Mahim. A crowd, mostly Hindus, suspected them of being kidnappers, and mercilessly attacked them, killing 3 Pathans while two of the victims made their escape.

The jury having given a verdict of not guilty for all accused, his Lordship ordered their acquittal.

PATNA CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED.

—:o:—

PATNA, Nov. 27.

Mr. Manindra Narayan Ray of "The Searchlight", who is the Secretary of the Patna Town Congress Committee, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate on charges of sedition and promoting class hatred in connection with certain speeches delivered by him.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN HYDERABAD.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 27.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Civil Hospital and motored with the Collector through the main bazar and inspected some of the congested streets.—A. P.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, NEXT TO NORTHBROOK GARDEN GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government Sanadi land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3032, New Nos. 2/9180, 9180, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 4/5025-5025 Cadastral Survey No. 3854-3855, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (1), Street Nos. 190, 161 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhari and others vs. Pandurang Javji Chowdhari and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated the 11th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December next at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by public auctions at their Rooms:—

(1) All that piece of land together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Deolali, Nasik Road, admeasuring about 1 acre, 6 gunthas, forming part of Old Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 101 of Net Pot No. 3, Survey No. 101 and bounded on the North by Pot No. 4 of Survey No. 101, on the South by Pot No. 2 of Survey No. 101, on the East by a road and on the West by Survey Nos. 99 and 100, the assessment being Rs. 18-2-10 per annum.

(2) All that piece of land together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Deolali, Nasik Road, admeasuring about 6 gunthas, forming part of Survey Nos. 101 and 99 and bounded on the North by Survey No. 99, on the South by Survey No. 101 Pot No. 3, on the East by Survey No. 101, Pot Nos. 3 and 4, and on the West by Survey No. 99 and the assessment being Rs. 6 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

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Wide Price Movement On Stock Exchange

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Bombay, Nov. 29.

MONEY.

There was a relatively better demand for funds this week with borrowers of call funds at 3-3 1|2 per cent. It would seem that the pressure for finance for cotton is beginning to make itself felt and it is generally believed that before long rates will harden further. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 121.81 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One month 3 per cent. Two months 4 1|2 per cnt. and three to six months 5 per cent.

In addition to the Rs. 1 1|2 crores three months' bills for which applications are invited on 3rd December, Government are selling six months' bills from Wednseday (27th Nov.) until further notice at the fixed rate of Rs. 97-3-0 per cent. It may be pointed out that there are treasury bill maturities every week from 30th November till the beginning of April and the total amount payable by Government during December is Rs. 3.28 crores.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd Nov. shows an increase of Rs. 117.94 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 26,31,98,000 as compared with Rs. 15.83 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.44, an increase of 0.94 per cent. over last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 13.43 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 0.16 lacs and Rs. 15.88 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 244.07 lacs to Rs. 14.18 crores probably due to payment for treasury bills, while other deposits are down by Rs. 122.68 lacs to Rs. 70.56 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market was quiet in the absence of investment demand and prices are slightly lower. The fall in the price of India sterling stocks and the scale of three and six months treasury bills on the basis of about 5 3|4 per cent. yield account for the present inactivity. 3 1|2, Paper declined from Rs. 68-1 to Rs. 67-13 with only a small amount of business transacted. At the close, however, it recovered to Rs. 68, 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 101-3 while 1933 and 1935 loans were quoted at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 97-10 respectively. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan steadied to Rs. 95-12, 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were almost unaltered at Rs. 100-8, Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 102-8 respectively 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development loan receded to Rs. 105-10, 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan further quietened to Rs. 76-14, while 1934-37 remained steady at Rs. 90-4. 4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan lost about 2 annas to Rs. 86-10, while 1934 bonds kept steady at Rs. 95-12.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1|2 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 26th November. Total amount tendered was Rs. 3,20,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-9 and above were allotted in full, and those at Rs. 98-8-9 were allotted approximately 75 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1 1|2 crores and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-11-11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1|2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 3rd December 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 6th December. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months treasury bills will be sold from Wednesday the 27th Novr. until further notice at the rate of Rs. 97-3 per cent. subject to the usual conditions regarding tenders of sale and denominations.

The currency return of the 22nd instant shows a very small decrease of Rs. 0.43 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 184.25 crores. Silver coins in reserve are up by Rs. 22.60 lacs to Rs. 108.51 crores, while Silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 69.13 lacs to Rs. 3.88 crores. Gold coin and bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 32.22 crores. Securities in England have increased by Rs. 46.10 lacs to Rs. 3.30 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.49 as against 78.74 a week ago.

The adherents of 1|4 rupee seem to connect the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster's recent flying visit to England amongst other things, with the ratio question. The facts however, seem widely different. The Hon'ble Sir George Schuster went to England to confer with the Simon Commission and to place his views before them regarding the future of Indian finance. It may be pointed out that while the Commission were collecting evidence in this country, Sir George Schuster had only just taken up the finance portfolio and naturally some time was necessary before he could be in a position to give his considered views on a subject of such vital importance. The recent call in the 3 1|2 per cent. India sterling stock has little connection with the ratio question and may be ascribed to more causes than one. The impending changes in India's constitution and the political unrest in this country have created a feeling of uncertainty amongst investors and this more than anything else accounts for the recent drop in the Indian securities in England. The possibility of a new issue of India Sterling loan in the near future may have helped to accentuate the drop.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly steadier during the week for near delivery. Ready rates improved by 1|32d. to 1s. 5-7|8d for sellers and buyers quoting no better than 1s. 5-29|32d. Comparatively better money rates, the sale of six months treasury bills together with a fair amount of export bills placed in Bombay as well as in Calcutta explain the present strength. The enquiry for remittances is mainly confined to bullion and a fair amount of business is reported. Forward market is still quiet and rates are unaltered:—Nov.-Dec. 1s. 5-7|8d; Jan.-Feb. 1s. 5-29|32d. and March-April 1s. 5-7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from dollar 4.87-9|16 to dollar 4.87-7|8. French Francs closed at 123.84, the Belga at 34.87 and the Italian lira at 93.15 respectively.

A press communique dated 26th instant states that no sterling remittances were effected during the week ending 23rd November.

GOLD.

The gold market remained steady during the week. An improved upcountry demand and the rather limited supplies on hand caused rate for ready gold advance by 9 pies to Rs. 21-9-6 per tola. The daily offtake is now estimated at about 12,000 tolas while the stock is in the neighbourhood of 100,000 tolas. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-7-5 both for ready and delivery 14th December. In London the quotation for gold opened at 84s. 11 1-4d. and closed at 84s. 11 1-2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-8-6 for ready and 18th November settlement; Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 17th December and 15th January 1930 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £70,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 17,18,820 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

There has been a large influx of gold amounting to about £2,600,000 into the Bank of England during this week and it is believed that this is a part of the eight or ten million pounds that the bank had arranged to receive from Australia, New Zealand and Buenos Aires before the end of the current year.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by an easier tone and prices have declined by about 10 annas per 100 tolas. The reaction noticed last week was shortlived and a quiet feeling prevails again. Ready which commanded a premium of about 2 annas over December settlement opened at Rs. 52-1 but dropped to 51-8 and closed to Rs. 51-10 per 100 tolas. America was inclined to sell ready, and buy forward, while China banks took little interest. The daily offtake including that for the settlement amounts to some 225 bars, while stocks on hand have augmented to about 5500 bars including about 2500 bars reported to have been delivered by the Bombay Mint at the November settlement.

The Shanghai tael maintained the level of 2s. 3d. till Thursday, but it moved down to 2s. 2-7|8d. towards the close. In London the price of ready dropped from 22-13|16d to 22 1|2d. for ready and from 23d. to 22 5|8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 52-2 and Rs. 51-8 for ready and 21st November settlement, Rs. 52-0 and Rs. 51-8 for 20th December settlement and Rs. 52-2 and Rs. 51-7 for 20th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £62,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 128 bars and Rs. 369,292 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £87,500.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange tended downward on speculators selling. Yesterday, however, there was some recovery in the rates on bear covering and bull support. The volume of business was not large. In the cotton mill section, rumours of the early introduction of protective duty in piecegoods imparted strength at the close. The fluctuations were narrow and the following were the price trends of some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 720-712|8-727|8-715; Century Rs. 300-295-297|8-93; Central India Rs. 470-453|12xd-457-8xd-55; Crescent Rs. 86|4-82|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 522|8-512|8-526|4-512|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 110-111|4-110; Indore Malwa Rs. 370-368|12-370; Kohinoor Rs. 155-151|4-157|8-153; New Great Rs. 156|4-161|4-160; Pearls Rs. 312|8-308|12-312|8-306; Simplex Rs. 41|4-40-41|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 390-383|12-386|4-385.

In the miscellaneous section price movements were wide and somewhat larger volume of business was transacted. Tata steels lost, Ordys. falling from Rs. 66-6 to Rs. 61-14 and Defds. from Rs. 285-10 to Rs. 271-4, but towards the close the rates were Rs. 61 and Rs. 288 respectively. Tata Hydros dropped 20 to Rs. 1210, Andhra Valleys went down to Rs. 700 but closed at Rs. 703. Tata Power Ordys. receded to Rs. 577-8, closing at Rs. 580. Alcock shares fell from Rs. 316-4 to Rs. 306. Bombay Burmahs after a slight recession closed at Rs. 752 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 138-12. Bombay steams were quiet at Rs. 206-8 and Scindias at Rs. 10-10. Bundi Cements eased from Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 15-14, while India Cements kept steady at Rs. 257-8. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 190 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 690. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij gained about 8 rupees to Rs. 800 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 652-8 to Rs. 660. Other shares are unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares declined to Rs. 1342-8 but improved at the close to Rs. 1345. Contributories are quoted at Rs. 331-4. Bank of India shares eased to Rs. 97 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 16-10.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Yarn market remained steady as far as the local yarns are concerned and is weak in Japanese and English yarns. Demand from consuming centres is still not encouraging and therefore sales made are not at all worth reporting. The Cotton Market is weak as far as America is concerned but advices received from America are not for lower prices. In this market also offices have got confidence to some extent in the present prices and therefore prices here are remaining more or less steady. Dealers however have got not true confidence and therefore they are hesitating to make any purchases and therefore any business of importance is not to be reported in any kind of yarns. We believe that if the Cotton prices remain at the present level, demand from consuming centres must come out and that there will be sales to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS: Stocks in Single Yarns are not so big and therefore prices have remained more ro less steady at the last week's level. Double Yarns are imported in more quantities and therefore stocks have been accumulating. Holders are therefore easy sellers and sales are made at about 1|4 to 1|2 an anna per lb. less than the last week's. Prices for forward deliveries are no doubt reported lower but as the dealers have got sufficient Japanese Yarns in their hands they have got no more room to make fresh purchases. Small purchases are only made to keep the yarn and the tickets running.

JAPANESE YARNS: If there is any drop during the week under review it is in Japanese yarns. Sales which were made sometime back have now arrived and stocks have been increasing in bigger quantities. Dealers are therefore easy sellers and Mercerized Yarns have been sold at half an anna per lb. less during the week under review. The Japanese people, having seen that the buying power has been much reduced, are quoting the same prices and no sales are reported.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: Prices are the same at last week's level with nothing doing in particular.

INDIAN YARNS: Prices are too low now and Mills are not in a position to make sales at the present level of prices. Demand is there to some extent and we do not expect a further fall in this class of yarns.

We believe that if the Cotton prices remain steady at the present level, consuming centres who are now without stocks, will come out to purchase and prices will be steady.

TEJI—MANDI SODAS IN LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

May Premium Penny And Five Points.

Before the last War, Double option business was done on a small scale on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. More or less this option business is said to carry limited losses to the buyers of rights or "Put" and "Call" and single option business was done. In some cases even business on fixed basis for a very small premium was also possible and in the well-known Patent Year of 1908 single option on a fixed basis, one panny either side than the ruling rate, was done for a premium of 5 points only. In those days cotton prices used to fluctuate 100 to 200 points in the year. During the War on account of violact fluctuations option business was impossible but to-day we hear that in Liverpool there are sellers of both rights "to call" and "to put" for 105 points for the month of May. The buyer has to execrise his right either side on the last business day during April. Thus the re-opening of business in options clearly shows that we are returning to normal conditions when price fluctuations are likely to be within a narrow range. The premium of 105 Liverpool points for the month of may seems rather dear as during the next few months cotton prices are not likely to undergo material change because the supply situation is well-known and mere guesses of acreage under American Cotton, during the currency of the said option will not permit any runaway of prices.

NEW YORK.

New York was closed yesterday, it being Thanksgiving Day.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 28.

Copper Braziers £92-1|2.
Yellow Metal £69-1|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £18-3|4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12-3|4.
Tin English Ingots £178.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Nov. 28.

Total Bullion	£135,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 17,400,000
Other Deposits	£ 96,400,000
Government Securities	£ 57,700,000
Other Securities	£ 33,100,000
Notes and Coin	£ 40,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	35.85 per cent.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

(Continued from Page 2.)

1,000	1,050	1,190
3,500	3,200	3,540
1,300	1,380	1,440
1,500	1,900	1,920
1,000	870	850
50,300	67,320	53,420
419,560	476,335	441,210

*Excellent quality *Poor quality.

The crop of Russia is omitted from the above statement, as the also the crops of China and som other lands, of which no definite information is available.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROPS AND RESERVES.

The following statement shows world crops and reserves for th past two years:—

Wheat.	1929/30	1928/29
	(Millions of quarters).	
Crop	419	475
Reserves	60	29
	479	504

The total available for hhis season is down 25 million quarters compared with what was available 1928/29, but the consumption la season was but 446 millions, therefore on this showing Wheat supplies are ample, and moreover they are reinforced by big supplies of Rye and Maize, whereas last season the Maize and Barley crop of South-eastern Europe were very short.

WHEAT PRICES COMPARED.

	Week ago	Month ago	Year ago	Pre-war 1913
Liverpool:				
Dec. delivery	100 lbs.	8/2-1/2	8/9-1/2	9/8 1/8
March delivery	100 lbs.	8/10	3/8 9/5	10/2-1/4
U. S. A.				
Chicago, Dec.	bushel	115-1/2c.	121-3/8c	135c 115c

9/3-1/4 7/0 7/8
9/3 5/8 7/2 3/8
85-3/4c.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3 Months Discounts 4 25/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 p cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 3-4 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 42|1-1|2 Dec Delivery Buyers.
39|10-1|2 Jan-Apr Delivery Buyers.

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Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929

BRIBERY RAMPANT IN MILL INDUSTRY.

Nearly 10,000 Textile Workers On Unemployed List.

MR. TAIRSEE & T. U. LEADERS.

The Labour Commission resumed its sitting on Friday morning at the New Council Hall and orally examined two representatives of the Bombay European Textile Association.

Mr. R. B. Blackwell, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, told the Commission that his Association had 200 members including mill managers, spinning masters, weaving masters, engineers, etc.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Answering a question regarding the efficiency of labour in Bombay, the witness opined that one of the causes of low efficiency was the quick change of labour from mill to mill. His experience was that in Bombay there was a complete change of personnel of a mill every two years. Jobbers were mainly responsible for the migratory character of labour. The witness thought that the establishment of Government employment bureau would go a long way in reducing the evils of the employment of labour through jobbers.

WHY JAP GIRLS SCORE OVER BOMBAY WORKERS.

Asked by Sir Victor Sassoon why Japanese girls were more efficient than Indian weavers, the witness replied that the workers in Japan were more disciplined and better trained.

BRIBERY RAMPANT IN MILLS.

The witness admitted that bribery was rampant in the mills owing to the system of recruiting labour through jobbers. This could be got rid of by removing the jobbers, but that would involve a complete change in the machinery of the empoyment of labour.

10,000 WORKERS UNEMPLOYED!

Replying to Mr. R. S. Asavale, the witness stated that at present there were only 10,000 unemployed textile labourers in Bombay. This was due to the closing down of the seven mills.

MR. JOHNSTONE'S EVIDENCE

The Commission then examined for the second time Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Replying to Mr. John Cliff, the witness said the system of weekly payment to employees was the best because that would enable them to buy their requirements once in a week.

Proceeding, the witness suggested that a clause might be added to the Factory Act making it impossible for money-lenders to charge unreasonable rates of interests on the money advanced to factory workers.

EXTENSION OF FACTORY ACT.

Chairman: Suppose if the Commission comes to the view that a time has come for the extension of the Factory Act in India, would you favour, as a next step, the bringing of all factories employing more than 20 hands whether using power or not and small factories using power, under the purview of the Act?—I have very little experience of factories not using power.

REPRESENTATIVSS OF INDIAN CHAMBER.

In the afternoon the Commission examined orally representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The representation consisted of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr Subedar stated that the Chamber had at present 480 members representing a very large portion of commerce and industry in the Presidency. The membership was not merely confined to Bombay but was spread over the whole Presidency. They had representatives of 39 textile mills, 38 shareholders, brokers, bankers and financiers, 74 piecegood merchants, 48 cotton (raw) traders, 19 grain and seed merchants and in the general section they had 364 members representing a variety of trades.

Chairman: You cover both industry and commerce of the Bombay Presidency?—Yes.

WE DON'T WANT STRIKES.

Chairman: In your written memorandum you declare yourselves in favour of compulsory arbitration. That is a view not put before us by any other body. How far has your Chamber examined that question and how far does it carry with it the general support of your members including employers?—The question has been considered by the Chamber at more than one meeting. We have often stressed the harm which a strike does to the industry and trade as a whole. There is no machinery at present which can prevent strikes. Our desire is that there should be no strikes in any industry.

Chairman: By compulsory reference you mean to withdraw the rights both of strikes and lock-outs?—Yes; but we have recommended that machinery as an experiment to be tried only in certain trades.

Chairman: Have you faced the practical difficulties of compelling the workers on the one hand to work against their will and on the other hand compelling the employers to work even at a loss?—What we are suggesting is a sort of a machinery which will prove less harmful.

PROHIBITION IN INTERESTS OF WORKERS.

Further replying to a question of the Chairman, the witness assured the Commission that the general public opinion of Bombay was in favour of the policy of total prohibition which was absolutely necessary in the interests of the workers in the city in that it would save a better part of a crore of rupees to the workers.

Sir Victor: How can you prevent a jobber from taking bribe?—There is only one remedy. Whenever a case is detected, the jobber must be severely and promptly punished by the employer.

Sir Victor: Granting that the compulsory arbitration which you suggest is constituted, what sanctions do you recommend to make the award of that arbitration obligatory on the defaulting workers?—In that event Government can declare strikes and picketing illegal. They can even forfeit the wages of the defaulting employees. No doubt, that will be strongly criticised but it has got to be faced all the same.

Replying to Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Subedar attacked Government for not formulating a national economic policy.

MR. TAIRSEE AND LABOUR LEADERS.

To a question of Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. Tairsee replied that oftener than not the money which the labour leaders got from labourers was expended on purposes other than those of genuine trade unions.

Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed: What don't you start an organisation to counteract that?—You know in these days the people who can talk more and who can use their lungs more, get a larger following than others.

The Commission then rose for the day.

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

—:o:—

Back-benchers Get Busy

REVOLT IN LABOUR RANKS.

The Government had a trying time in the House of Commons last night with the prospect of a defeat in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

During the Committee stage the Liberals moved an amendment whereby the payment of benefit to young persons under 18 years would be made conditional on their attending an approved course of instruction during their unemployment.

TORY M. P'S. SUPPORT.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, opposed the amendment on the ground that its general application was impracticable although the condition was actually in operation where possible. She promised however, to do her best. Conservative front-benchers supported the amendment.

Some Labourite sympathised with the Liberals and the Conservatives and apparently combined with them in the division in which, however, the amendment was defeated by 237 votes to 107 amid loud Labour cheers.

"GONE TO FORM NEW GOVT."

During the division Mr. Lloyd George held a brief conversation with Mr. Baldwin and both left the House amid the ironical cries of "they have gone to form a new Government."

A defeat would not have been fatal as Mr. MacDonald on the assumption of office made it clear that he would disregard any reverses which did not occur on major issues

32 AMENDMENTS BY LIBERALS.

Rugby The Government Unemployment Insurance Bill which makes provision for revising the machinery of the insurance scheme and for increasing the amount of unemployment benefit payable to young persons out of work and brings juveniles within the scope of the scheme will be debated in Committee in the House of Commons to-day.

A large number of amendments have already been tabled. The Liberal Party have given notice of 32 amendments and it is stated that others will be advanced later. Those so far tabled by the Liberals do not challenge the revised rates of unemployment benefit which will be debated on Monday when the Conservative amendments resisting the increases on the ground that as the Unemployment Insurance Fund is £37,000,000 in the debt the moment is inopportune to impose new financial burdens on the Fund.

Newspapers anticipate that owing to the keen controversy provoked by the Bill the six days allotted to its Committee stages will prove insufficient.—B. O. W.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES.

—: o :—

Securing Means Of Fullest Co-Operation.

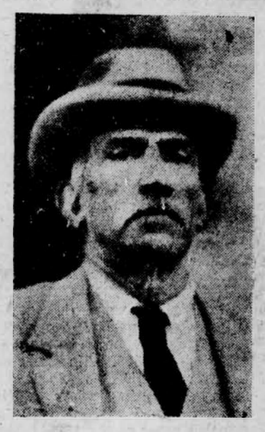
RUGBY, Nov. 28.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister in charge of proposals for stimulating employment, met the representative of the General Council of Trade Union Congress this morning to discuss the means of securing the fullest co-operation of the Council in speeding up employment schemes. At a meeting of the Council yesterday the effect of disarmament measures on employment and the possibility of finding alternative work at dockyards was discussed. The members of the Council were the guests of the Prime Minister at dinner last night.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SEAMEN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Sandham (Lab.), Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, stated that 52,445 lascars were employed on ships registered in Great Britain on March 31, 1928 while 17,685 unemployed seamen were registered by the Employment exchanges in Great Britain on October 21, 1929.—Reuter.



Sir Sankaran Nair, who arrived by the mail boat after the labours of the Indian Central Committee.

The Rev. Arthur Buxton, director in charge of the party of British public schoolboys, who arrived in Bombay on Friday.

"A DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS."

Sir Sankaran Denies Authorship Of Press Reports

SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN PLEADS FOR UNITED FRONT.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Dorab Tata, Her Highness the Maharanee of Baroda and Raja Nawab Ali Khan arrived here, by the P. and O. Mail Steamer the "Viceroy of India," in Bombay, on Friday morning

Sir Sankaran Nair, Chairman of the Committee of the Central Legislature co-operating with the Simon Commission declined to give a statement to the press on the work of the Committee.

SIR S. NAIR'S DISCLAIMER.

On being shown by a press representative what purported to be extracts from his note to the Central Committee's report about Constitutional Reforms in India, published in some of the newspapers, Sir Sankaran remarked: "So far as I am concerned, you may say on my authority that this is not extracts from my note. Not one word of it is mine. This is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts."

"This is my note; it may be Dr. [illegible] added that he had not [illegible] any separate report.

SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN'S STATEMENT.

Interviewed, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, a Member of the Indian Central Committee said:

"As a member of the Indian Central Committee, I have done my duty in accordance with the dictates of my conscience. The struggle to adjust communal interests with justice to all has been strenuous, and at times it threatened total disruption, but finally the office report was signed by eight members. Dr. A Suhrawardy and I did so subject to our minute of dissent."

Referring to the Viceroy's pronouncement on Indian Constitutional Reforms, he said:

The Viceroy's announcement produced a great sensation in all circles in England. There are great differences of opinion concerning it but mostly on the ground of party politics. Experienced and far seeing statesmen all over the country give their full approval to the policy enunciated by a wise and concientious Viceroy, who by his liberal conduct has added lustre to the brilliant traditions of his country. The question now is, how will India greet the arrival of a new order? We must bring about the Hindu-Muslim understanding. March together and you will reach the goal in the shortest possible time, but march in separate groups, and you will only prolong the period of your probation.

NEED OF UNITED DEMAND.

"I may offer one word of humble advice to my compatriots. Do not stultify your friends in Parliament by playing into the hands of the Opposition by a conditional acceptance of the Government's invitation. Create strength of unity and put forward a strong case in the Conference next year.

SIR A FROOM'S VIEWS.

Sir Arthur declined to say anything about the forecasts of the Committee's recommendations which have appeared in the press. "I should not attach," he said, "any value to such forecasts. The best course for the newspapers is to suspend their judgment till the report of the Central Committee is published. I think it will be published very soon."

Asked whether it was a fact that there were differences of opinion among the Members of the Committee, Sir Arthur remarked that at times there were sharp differences of opinion among the members, but these are adjusted, and the report was finally signed by eight of the nine members of the Committee.

BRITISH SCHOOL BOYS ON TOUR

—:o:—

Two Months' Itinerary In India.

The party of British Public School boys, who left Tilbury on November 8 in order to undertake a tour of this country, arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. mail boat (VICEROY OF INDIA) on Friday morning Similar parties have made school Empire tours in the past and have visited S. Africa, Canada and New Zealand. The general object of these tours is to give English public school boys an opportunity to acquire some first-hand knowledge of the administration, peoples and resources of the very varied countries which unite to form the British Empire. In the short time which the party will have at its disposal in India—a very little over two months—it will be impossible to see the whole of India. They have, therefore, omitted Southern India and also Burma from their itinerary. Even with these large omissions, they realise, it will be impossible to do justice to all the manifold objects of interest which central and northern India contain. But they hope, thanks to the assistance which is everywhere being extended to them, to learn something about the peoples and institutions of the provinces and States through which they will pass and of their agriculture and industries. They hope also to visit a few at least of the places of special importance in the long and brilliant story of Indian civilisation. They look forward to forming friendships, in the course of their journeys which may assist in the promotion of sympathy and understanding between the peoples of India and England.

PERSONNEL OF PARTY.

The Director in charge of the party is the Rev. Arthur Buxton, Vicar of All Souls, Langham Place. Assistants: Lieut.-Colonel G. Fowler, D.P.H., and D. T. M., I. M. S., (Retd.), Lord Hyde, who left England on October 10, in order to make all preparations for the party in India, and Mr. E. P. Hedley.

STOP GAP GOVERNOR.

Hon. M. Tambe Assumes Office.

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar left this afternoon for Bombay 'en route' to England. He inspected the Guard of Honour and shook hands with all officials and non-officials who were present at the Railway station, to accord him a hearty send-off.

The Governor's departure was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the Sitabaldi Fort.

After his departure the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, assumed the office of the Acting Governorship. There was a salute of 17 guns in honour of his assumption of office.—A. P.

LEAKAGE OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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Considerable Annoyance In Official Circles.

DELHI, Nov. 29..

Considerable annoyance has been caused in official circles by the publication of a detailed forecast of the Indian Central Simon Committee by some Anglo-Indian papers. It is understood an enquiry would be instituted to find out the source of leakage. It is further understood the report would not be published before Christmas.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

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Mr. Benn's Explanatory Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

At a Private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party Mr. Wedgwood Benn made a general explanatory statement on the situation in India.—Reuter.

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL.

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Departure Postponed Due To Death Of Prime Minister.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

It is reported that mourning will be observed in Nepal for 13 days over the death of the Prime Minister of Nepal. This means that the arrangements made before the death of the Prime Minister for sending the British envoy, Col. B. Daukes, to Khatmandu, will have to be held up till the 9th December, after which date the new Envoy will receive due welcome. It is said that as Tuesdays are considered unlucky days in Nepal, the Envoy's entry will have to be fixed for a date after the 9th December on any day except a Tuesday.—A. P.

ABSORPTION OF INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CO.

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Mr. Snowden's Statement In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thurtle, Mr. Snowden stated that Government had not been consulted with regard to the proposal of Imperial Communications, Limited, to absorb the Indo-European Telegraph Company and pay to directors of the Latter a large compensation. Mr. Snowden pointed out that under the arrangements made for the establishment of the Communications Company, the British Government was merely one of a number of partner Governments, and representations to the Company would be properly made, if at all, through the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee on which each partner Government was duly represented.—Reuter.

ONE MORE ACCUSED IN LAHORE CASE.

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Approver's Story.

"Dick Is Too Small To Hold Us.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

At the commencement of proceedings to-day in the alleged conspiracy case the prosecution put in the challan of Kundanlal "Alias Pertap alias" Mahabir Pershad "alias" Number One. The Public Prosecutor said that Kundanlal's name had been mentioned by approver Jaigopal as one who accompanied "M" to the Mozang House and was present at the conference in Delhi.

"Prosecution added that Kundanlal was an office-bearer in the Central Body and had his Headquarters at Jhansi. The Headquarters was later removed to Agra. It was alleged that Kundanlal had been absconding and was arrested at Partapgarh, U. P., on November 14.

LONG LIVE BHAGAT SINGH.

Kundanlal on entering the court room shouted: "Up, up with revolution", "Long Live Lalaji", "Long Live Jatin Das and Bhagat Singh". Addressing the court he said, "Sir we are increasing and the dock does not seem to expand".

Mr. Kalandar Ali Khan, Public Prosecutor: We are bound to provide accommodation and arrangements will be made.

RECRUIT TO PARTY.

Hansraj Vohra, approver, replying to a question of Mr. Amardas, Senior Defence Counsel, stated that he introduced Durgadas Khanna as alikely recruit to the party.

After lunch Hansraj Vohra, approver, in reply to another question of Mr. Amardas, defence counsel, stated that the programme of his Party was to overthrow Government by organising strike, murdering Government officials and terrorising Government by militant and revolution by means, because his Party felt that there was no constitutional means open to them.

COMPLAINT TO MAGISTRATE.

Bhagat Singh and Sinha, accused complained to the Magistrate that facilities were not given to them for interviews for purposes of consultation in connection with their defence and that the supply of newspapers was suddenly withheld to-day.

The Magistrate asked the accused to refer to the Jail Superintendent matters relating to food interviews etc.

Mr. Vijayakumar Sinha read out a passage said to have been uttered by Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, Meerut, and requested the Magistrate to assert his jurisdiction, in a similar manner.

The Court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

MR. HUGHES' LATEST.

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To Launch New Party On Monday.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Canberra.—Mr. Huges, assisted by Senators Massey, Greene and Duncan, and members of the House of Representatives Marks and Maxwell, is officially launching a new party on December 2.—Reuter.

WARDHA SETS AN EXAMPLE.

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Municipal Wells Thrown Open To Untouchables.

WARDHA, Nov. 29.

In the presence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Wardha Municipal Committee in its special meeting to-day resolved unanimously to declare its 27 wells open to all including "untouchables" without any distinction of caste and creed. The Committee also resolved to present an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is expected here in the middle of December.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is leaving Wardha for Bombay to-day.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

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